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INTERNATIONAL

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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy, Temp. 18-24 (44-75). Friday, sunny, Temp. 19-24 (66-75). London: Thursday, dry and sunny, Temp. 17-24 (63-75). Friday, similar. Channel: Smooth. Rome: Thursday, rainy, Temp. 6-21 (43-70). New York: Thursday, sunny, Temp. 72-82 (22-92).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

No. 29,625



Lord Snowdon and Princess Margaret at their 1960 wedding.

## Lord Snowdon Agrees Margaret Seeks Divorce After 2-Year Separation

LONDON, May 10 (Reuters)—Princess Margaret, 47, the sister of Queen Elizabeth, today announced that she was seeking a divorce from her husband, Lord Snowdon.

A spokesman for the princess said: "The marriage has broken down and the couple have lived apart for two years. These are obviously the grounds for divorce."

The official announcement, from the princess's London home at Kensington Palace, said: "Her royal highness the Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, and the Earl of Snowdon, after two years of separation, have agreed that their marriage should formally be ended."

"Accordingly, her royal highness will start the necessary legal proceedings."

Two months ago, friends of the couple said, they had decided against seeking a divorce for fears that it might upset their two children, Viscount Linley, 16, and Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, 14.

Expected to Retain Custody

The princess is expected to retain custody of her two children. Since then, there has been public controversy over Princess Margaret's friendship with Roddy Llewellyn, an aspiring pop singer 16 years her junior, with whom she has spent holidays in the Caribbean.

But today, a spokesman for the princess said that she had no plans to remarry. She is being treated in a London hospital for gastroenteritis.

When she was 25, Princess Margaret bowed to pressures from her family and the Anglican Church and gave up her hopes of marrying group Capt. Peter Townsend, an air force officer, because he was divorced.

Then, in 1960, Princess Margaret married photographer Anthony Armstrong-Jones. The princess's marriage was stormy. She eventually separated from her husband, who had been given the title of Lord Snowdon.

First Since Henry VIII

Commenting on Princess Margaret's announcement today, Patrick Montague Smith, the editor of Debut's Peerage, the standard reference work on the British nobility, said: "This will be the first occasion that a member of the royal family, in the strictest sense of the word, has been divorced since Henry VIII divorced Anne of Cleves in 1539."

Princess Margaret is sixth in line to the throne after Queen Elizabeth's four children and Princess Anne's son Peter.

## Italian Police Renew Manhunt; Interior Minister Resigns Post

### Turin Court Is Scene Of Defiance

From Wire Dispatches

TURIN, May 10—Red Brigades founder Renato Curcio today defended the assassination of Aldo Moro as an "act of revolutionary justice."

As the trial of Curcio and 14 other Red Brigades members resumed in Turin, the bearded terrorist asserted that the killing was "the highest act of humanity possible in this society divided into classes."

"You live outside history," he shouted. "Perhaps you haven't understood what has happened in these days and what will happen in the next months in Italy."

Presiding Judge Guido Barbero expelled him from the courtroom.

Alberto Franceschini, another Red Brigades member on trial with Curcio on charges of forming an armed band to subvert the state, referred to statements by Lenin before being taken from the courtroom.

"Morality depends on the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat," he declared. "Morality is what serves to destroy the old exploiting society."

Curcio was in the Turin jail with 14 comrades when they heard the Red Brigades had kidnapped Moro and shot to death Moro's five bodyguards. The prisoners laughed and sang in their cells.

The Red Brigades have been cutting an ever-widening swath of death and destruction across Italy for eight years.

In a nation where there is a violent crime on an average of every four hours, the Red Brigades have made a reputation as Europe's most vicious urban terrorists and are held responsible for the vast majority of the political attacks in Italy—a record 2,080 in 1977.

In sheer number, their acts of terrorism have outdistanced even the notorious Baader-Meinhof gang of West Germany, itself guilty of a series of political murders. The principal leaders of the Baader-Meinhof group have committed suicide in prison.

Founded in 1969, the Red Brigades first announced its existence in 1970 by firebombing an electronics firm in Milan, leaving the first of the now familiar leaflets headed



Imprisoned members of the Red Brigades gang being taken in chains for their trial in a Turin courtroom. From top to bottom are: Angelo Basone, Renato Curcio and Alberto Franceschini.

### Moro Burial Takes Place In Private

ROME, May 10 (UPI)—The police set in motion today a plan to guard against an expected new "sensational terrorist act" by the Red Brigades and launched a search for a man and woman seen parking the red car in which the body of Aldo Moro.

Hundreds of police reinforcements, acting under government emergency "Plan 3," took steps today to protect possible terrorist targets, including major political personalities, party headquarters, public buildings, ministries and embassies.

Interior Ministry officials said Plan 3 had been set up in the belief that the Red Brigades may try to pull a "new sensational terrorist act to coincide with the conclusion of Moro's kidnapping." Plans 1 and 2 were never divulged but presumably dealt with the futile hunt for Mr. Moro.

Detectives distributed thousands of facsimile likenesses of the man and woman witnesses observed parking the red car in which Mr. Moro's bullet-riddled body was found yesterday. The woman was described as a tall, thin blonde wearing a light jacket and blue jeans. The man was shorter, thick-set and dark.



Romans place flowers beneath portrait-posters of Aldo Moro on the site where his body was found stuffed in a small car.

### Smith, Blacks Address Rhodesia Rally

MREWA, Rhodesia, May 10 (AP)—The biracial governing council kept its first joint-speaking event today without Bishop Abel Muzorewa, regarded as the most influential of the three black politicians in the young administration.

Bishop Muzorewa was to attend a rally here to drum up support among blacks for the two-month-old government but cancelled for reasons not immediately known.

The Methodist bishop is under pressure from some supporters to withdraw from the transition government, intended to bring Rhodesia to independence under black majority rule by Dec. 31. The pressure began with the firing last month of Byron Hove, a Muzorewa appointee as black co-minister of justice, who had advocated a greater role for blacks in the police and court system.

The other three signatories of the March 3 agreement establishing the four-member Executive Council—white Prime Minister Ian Smith, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau—showed up and spoke to 500 black residents of this tribal reserve.

Anti-government black guerrillas are active in the area, 50 miles northeast of Salisbury, the capital.

"I and my black colleagues who are in the government with me have come here today to prove to you that we have now accepted majority rule for our country," Mr. Smith told the crowd, gathered on a soccer field. "We ask you to join with us in making a success so that together we can go forward in peace for a better life in Rhodesia."

Security was tight. Nearby trees had been felled and villagers were frisked before being allowed onto the field where they sat under a hot sun on the ground 100 yards in front of the speakers.

Mr. Sithole delivered a fiery plea in Shona, the tribal language, for support of the constitutional agreement, which envisions universal-suffrage elections by year's end.

In a concluding speech in English aimed at about 50 journalists in attendance, Mr. Sithole said the leaders would stand by the agreement and added it could not be nullified by the pullout of any individual or group.

"It is our agreement and it is for the good of the people in this country," Mr. Sithole said.

The pact provides safeguards for Rhodesia's 263,000 whites after control of the government passes to representatives of the nation's 6.4 million blacks. Because of this, the agreement has been denounced as a "sellout" by guerrilla leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, who have vowed to step up the anti-government war that their forces are waging from bases in neighboring Mozambique and Zambia.

### Minister Resigns

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga resigned tonight, saying in a statement that he assumed complete responsibility for the government's stand during the hunt for Mr. Moro and his kidnappers. Mr. Cossiga said his resignation would permit Parliament to evaluate the government's action free of undue influence.

The government refused to meet terrorist demands for the release of 13 jailed leftists despite pleas from Mr. Moro. That demand reportedly was reduced in a final offer of a "one-for-one" exchange. Communist party sources said a final call from the kidnappers told the family they would release Mr. Moro unharmed if the government would free just one of the 13 terrorists on their original list. The government reportedly refused to consider the proposal despite appeals from Mrs. Moro.

Mr. Cossiga, who became interior minister in 1976 in the last of five governments formed by Mr.

### 2 Weapons Identified

Initial autopsy reports said the 61-year-old politician's killing involved at least two persons, one armed with a semiautomatic Czech-made Scorpion pistol and the other a more powerful 9mm automatic pistol.

Experts checked for fingerprints a box containing snow chains found next to Mr. Moro's body and also carefully went over the make-up case holding his wallet, watch and card case, which the kidnappers returned with the corpse.

Hundreds of police searches threw a dragnet over the Fregene beach resort north of Rome in an intense hunt for the gang that kidnapped Mr. Moro on March 16 and held him captive for 34 days before killing him. Lab experts said that sand found in the cuffs of Mr. Moro's trousers matched the white beach sands of Fregene.

Overriding the express wishes of the family, the Christian Democratic party said a state funeral would be held Saturday for the man who had been considered the leading candidate for the Italian presidency.

But the family, angry and embittered, claimed Mr. Moro's body, and Mrs. Moro pointedly refused a police escort as it was driven away from the morgue in a hearse.

Later today, Mr. Moro was hurried in a friend's family tomb at a church in Torrita Tiberina, a village 37 kilometers north of Rome. Only close relatives and friends attended.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Fare Rise Stirs Colombia Riot

BOGOTA, May 10 (AP)—Unrest over rising inflation swept Colombia as leftist students and guerrilla suspects set fire to city buses and government vehicles and pelted police units with rocks in Bogota and in five interior cities, police reported.

Authorities yesterday said that the catalyst for the unrest was a recent 12 per cent increase in bus fares that raised it to about 15 cents.

The disturbances in the last two days resulted in dozens of arrests, police sources said. They said a police vehicle and a government agency vehicle were hit with rocks. The Bogota newspaper El Espectador said 100 students were arrested after three buses were set on fire and dozens of others were attacked with rocks in suburban areas Monday night.

### Ice Floes May Imperil Alaska Oil Flow

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPI)—As early as this summer, a giant Alaskan glacier may begin tossing thousands of icebergs of all sizes into the path of the 200,000-ton super tankers hauling oil south from the trans-Alaska pipeline, according to a government study team.

A second group of federal scientists, who have been pondering the nightmare prospect for the U.S. Coast Guard, which has jurisdiction over the Alaskan oil shipping lanes, said yesterday they have come up with these potential solutions to the problem:

- Hang a 24-mile, \$32-million nylon rope across the mouth of the channel near the glacier to corral the passing icebergs and hold them there until they melt.
- Lasso the wayward icebergs, hook them up to a flotilla of tugboats, and tow them off out of the way.
- Shut down the oil-tanker traffic, and the pipeline, until the icebergs go away.

Coast Guard Capt. Ronald Kollmeier, who headed the Coast Guard team, said that his suggestions, which are now being circulated in draft form in government and scientific circles, drew some laughter at first.

"Some people said go away and don't bother us with off-the-wall ideas like that," said Capt. Kollmeier, who is chief of the ocean science section at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn.

Capt. Kollmeier's team also suggested that a powerful radar station be built along the Valdez Arm, the waterway used by the super tankers on their way to the pipeline terminal, to spot the icebergs. The Arm is nine miles from the 42-mile-long Columbia Glacier which scientists said is showing increasing signs of "calving" icebergs into the shipping lanes.

Once the icebergs are spotted, Capt. Kollmeier said, there is still the problem of how to avoid them.

Last August, the Coast Guard shut down the Valdez Arm shipping lanes to night tanker traffic for several short periods after the appearance of numbers of icebergs.

The U.S. Geological Survey has been studying the glacier with a 14-member scientific team under a two-year, \$1.2-million project.

The Interior Department said that the team's first-year studies showed that the glacier was increasing its production of icebergs. Some of the icebergs already are floating down Columbia Bay into shipping lanes used by oil tankers.

Austin Post, a hydrologist and member of the team, said that if the glacier begins to shrink it could rapidly increase iceberg calving by up to 50 times its normal production.

"There's about a 50-50 chance it will begin shrinking this summer or in the next few years," he said. "This is an instability that has been building for decades." The glacier is the only one of the seafloor glaciers in Alaska that has not undergone a shrinkage, he said.

Tourist Attraction

At present, the glacier periodically drops large chunks of ice off its 100-foot-high face with a roar, an event that has become an Alaskan tourist attraction.

Officials of Arco, the largest shipper of Alaskan oil from Valdez, said that about 50 tankers use the port each month. Charles Lynch, an Arco vice president, said that all ships using the port are equipped with collision-avoidance equipment and said he was confident they could avoid icebergs in the sea lane.

## Golda Meir Is 80 and Looks Back at Israel's First 30 Years

By Jane M. Friedman

TEL AVIV (IHT)—On the eve of Israel's 30th anniversary and her 80th birthday, former Prime Minister Golda Meir took a sentimental and reflective look at the nation she helped found, and pronounced that it was good.

Mrs. Meir, prime minister from 1969 to 1974 and the last of Israel's great pioneers, concluded in an interview near Tel Aviv that the nation had not achieved



Former Prime Minister Golda Meir.

Meir said, "Not every goal we wanted was accomplished. I can't say that everything worked out as we planned. But with all the faults, the labor movement has established wonders."

"Above all," she added, "this country is our own. Nobody has to get up in the morning and worry what his neighbors think of him. Being a Jew is no problem here."

In the interview at her office at Tel Aviv University, Mrs. Meir wore a plain navy-blue dress and her hair was pulled back in her traditional bun. She spoke eloquently, but although she punctuated her speech with humor, she appeared tired. "Life begins at 80, so I guess I have a great future," she said. She said she was sorry she had left the kibbutz years before.

Two weeks after the interview, Mrs. Meir was hospitalized. There were rumors she had suffered a heart attack. Since then she has returned home, where she recently celebrated her 80th birthday in the company of friends.

Mrs. Meir has not stopped

smoking (her fingers are stained yellow from nicotine), although she has suspended most of her former activities. She remains a member of the central committee of the Labor party.

Revered abroad, Mrs. Meir is often criticized at home for mishandling the nation's defense just before the Yom Kippur war in 1973. She is also criticized for her tight control of the Labor party.

In the interview, Mrs. Meir declined for the most part to speak of politics. She did say, though, that she does not feel guilty for the initial Israeli setbacks during the 1973 war. She said that "military intelligence" had misinterpreted information.

She also said that despite the euphoria that accompanied President Sadat's November visit to Jerusalem, "no one can guarantee that we've seen the end of the war." She said that security should be the only consideration in territorial concessions to the Arabs.

"It isn't territory we're arguing about," Mrs. Meir said, speaking very deliberately. "We're arguing about security." She refused to outline the borders she thought would make Israel secure. She said the nation only wanted the help of foreign soldiers or reliance on international guarantees.

Despite the continuing state of belligerency, Mrs. Meir said that the present is better than the past. Referring to the period of the British mandate, she said, "We were a drop in the ocean then."

Mrs. Meir, who came to Palestine from Milwaukee in 1921 with her older sister, Sheyna, and helped found the labor movement, spoke of the early problems. "We knew that in order to have this country, we'd have to change the occupations of Jews. We knew we'd have to grow our own fruit and manufacture our own bread. It wasn't easy. The Arabs didn't want us here and it was difficult for Jews to adjust to the climate. There were swamps and malaria. But we did it."

Although she marvels that Israel today exports fruits and vegetables to Europe, Mrs. Meir claims no credit for the nation's "development." "I never did anything alone," she maintained. "Whatever was accomplished in this country was accomplished collectively."

Among Israel's accomplishments

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### Shevchenko's Son Terms Mother's Death a Suicide

MOSCOW, May 10 (UPI)—The wife of Soviet defector Arkady Shevchenko has committed suicide, her son said today.

"I now confirm that my mother did commit suicide," said Gennady Shevchenko, 25, who earlier insisted that his mother, Leongina, had died in a Moscow hospital of a heart ailment Monday.

The junior Soviet diplomat said: "I only said what I said this morning because I wanted to protect the family name."

But Mr. Shevchenko said that he would not confirm reports that his mother had died of an overdose of sleeping pills. "I will not confirm that and I will not discuss the details of her death," he said.

Returned to Moscow

Mrs. Shevchenko, 48, returned home to Moscow early last month, two days before her husband, Arkady, the highest-ranking Soviet employee of the United Nations Secretariat, announced that he was refusing orders to return to Moscow because he was in disagreement with the Soviet government.

Shevchenko, 47, later resigned his job as UN under secretary-general assigned to the Security Council and said that he planned to live in the United States.

Gennady Shevchenko was a junior diplomat attached to a Soviet disarmament team in Geneva when his father defected. Within a matter of hours, Soviet security agents put him on a plane home to Moscow.

Soviet sources said that Mrs. Shevchenko took a fatal overdose of sleeping pills Monday and that her body was found later in a closet.

They said that Mrs. Shevchenko had been severely depressed by recent reports from the United States indicating that her husband had maintained links to Western intelligence agencies for several years and that he was seeing other women.

Mr. Shevchenko's son earlier asked Western correspondents to say that the news of his mother's death was passed to his father in

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By Jane M. Friedman

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Mrs. Meir, prime minister from 1969 to 1974 and the last of Israel's great pioneers, concluded in an interview near Tel Aviv that the nation had not achieved

all of its original goals. But she praised it for having turned Jewish merchants and brokers into farmers, for having created the kibbutz movement and for making strides toward social equality. She praised the younger generation for its devotion, and maintained that the nation wants peace.

Speaking slowly between drags on unfilled cigarettes, Mrs.



## Attacks on U.S. Citizens Feared

## FBI, Others Coordinate U.S. Anti-Terror Plans

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, May 10—The FBI and other federal agencies are making coordinated plans to respond to any terrorist acts aimed at U.S. citizens, FBI director William H. Webster said yesterday.

"We assume that American citizens may well be the subjects of acts of terrorism abroad," Mr. Webster said. He added that the phenomenon could spread to the United States.

Mr. Webster expressed his concerns about terrorism at a breakfast meeting with reporters shortly after hearing news reports about the

murder of former Italian premier Aldo Moro.

Asked if the Red Brigades urban guerrilla group had any connections in the United States, Mr. Webster replied, "Not that I am aware."

Acts of terrorism are often "politically counterproductive," he said. But he added: "Some of these activities are not rational."

## Inter-Agency Meeting

Mr. Webster said he had attended an inter-agency meeting at the White House Monday to discuss ways of dealing with terrorism, which he called "an unknown quantity."

Noting that the FBI is not a peace-keeping force, Mr. Webster said the federal response to terrorism must be "a coordinated thing."

He said the army, for instance, has "the capability of delivering an enormous response over long distances" in combat terrorists. The FBI, on the other hand, has far-flung sources of information and a responsibility for foreign counterintelligence.

"We see no need at present for the FBI to have a super-S.W.A.T. capability," Mr. Webster said, referring to highly trained tactical squads used by the Los Angeles police department and some other agencies against gunmen who hold hostages.

The FBI, the CIA and units of the Defense, the Treasury and State departments belong to a Cabinet-level committee appointed by former President Richard Nixon in 1972 to counter possible terrorist acts against Americans. But Mr. Webster said the recent White House meeting was a special session to discuss ways of improving coordination.

He declined to provide other details after being advised by his aides that the meeting had been classified.

## Czechs Hijack Airliner, Ask Bonn Asylum

From Wire Dispatches

FRANKFURT, May 10—A group of Czechoslovaks led by a man claiming that he had a bomb hijacked a Czechoslovak airliner carrying 46 persons to West Germany yesterday. The police said that six passengers asked for political asylum upon landing.

The airliner landed at Frankfurt's International Rhein-Main airport. The Soviet-built Ilushin-18 was on a domestic flight from Prague to Brno when it was seized.

Czechoslovakia branded the hijackers "a group of terrorists" and demanded their extradition along with the return of the other passengers and the plane.

In the previous seven Czechoslovak hijackings to West Germany the Bonn government has refused to extradite the hijackers despite repeated protests from Prague.

## Swiss Woman Admits Plot

BEIRUT, May 10 (Reuters)—A young Swiss woman detained last week at Beirut Airport with a bomb in her luggage has admitted planning to give it to a Palestinian agent, police said today.

Nanni Albonico, 23, a law student from Zurich, was arrested Friday but no formal charges have been brought against her.

Security men said that they found high explosives and a timing device concealed in her baggage. The timing device had not been set, but the bomb could still have exploded in flight. The police said that the bomb had been given to her by a Palestinian to deliver to an agent in Switzerland for use against Israeli interests in Europe.

## Transkei Ends S. African Pact

UMTATA, Transkei, May 10 (AP)—Transkei, South Africa's first independent tribal homeland, today canceled its nonaggression pact with its white-ruled parent state.

The announcement, by Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima, was made a month after he broke diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Chief Matanzima told his Parliament that no South African military aircraft or ships would be allowed peaceful overflight or "to take shelter in Transkei's ports or airports."



Communist demonstrators in Rome protesting the murder of former Premier Aldo Moro.

## Italian Police Launch New Manhunt

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the funeral service, along with dozens of villagers who packed the small church. Mr. Moro had owned a country house in the village.

## Eulogy by Pope

The Christian Democratic party — which had been headed by Mr. Moro — said the state funeral

would be held at the basilica of St. John Lateran in Rome. Party leaders said the funeral would be held without the body.

Meanwhile, Pope Paul VI, his voice quivering with emotion, called the former premier's murder "a stain of blood that dishonors our country."

The Pontiff eulogized Mr. Moro, an old friend, at his weekly general audience as Italy's Parliament, shocked but united by a national outcry to avenge Mr. Moro's slaying, was called into session today to back a tough new anti-terrorist law aimed at the Red Brigades.

But violence continued in Italy, when a terrorist hit squad of three men and a woman pumped five bullets into the legs of a director of Italy's vast Montedison Corp. No group immediately claimed responsibility for the new attack, which took place in Milan, but the method is one favored by the Red Brigades.

[Later, a local newspaper received a telephone call from an unidentified man who said the "Armed Popular Front" had shot the executive. The New York Times reported. The group is believed to be associated with the Red Brigades.]

Initial autopsy reports said Mr. Moro had apparently attempted to defend himself as his killers began to pump the first of 11 bullets into his chest.

Medical examiners said one bullet grazed the thumb of the right hand, indicating he had lifted the hand in a gesture to ward off the bullets.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said that "Moro was not shot in the head and his body was not chained or bound." Mr. Moro was not hit directly in the heart, the autopsy showed, but officials said he probably died in one or two minutes.

Schools, movie houses and many businesses throughout Italy were closed today. Hundreds of young Christian Democrats spent the night in silent vigil in the Piazza del Gesù after a mass in the adjacent baroque Church of Gesù.

A crowd variously estimated at from 70,000 to hundreds of thousands of workers and students jammed the square of St. John Lateran today in a driving rain to condemn the killers of Mr. Moro. Black-rimmed photographs of the slain leader and placards reading "Assassins" stood out in the sea of umbrellas.

Union leaders delivered emotional speeches calling for unity against terrorism, while the subdued crowd occasionally chanted slogans, such as "Moro lives."

Mr. Moro was commemorated in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate this afternoon. The political tension found expression when some members of the upper house walked out as Premier Giulio Andreotti was eulogizing Mr. Moro. The New York Times

reported, Silvio Signori, a Socialist, said he was disappointed because Mr. Andreotti's remarks had sounded as if the abduction and assassination of Mr. Moro had been "routine affairs."

## Extradition Opposed

PARIS, May 10 (Reuters)—The public prosecutor today advised the appeal court here to refuse an Italian government request for the extradition of a suspected guerrilla of the Red Brigades urban guerrilla group.

The court announced it would rule on June 7 whether Antonio Bellavita, 40, should be extradited to Italy, where three arrest warrants have been issued against him.

Presiding Judge Jean Fau, in a reference to the slaying of Mr. Moro by the Red Brigades, said the court should rule impartially, despite "tragic events that have shaken a neighboring country."

Mr. Bellavita has lived in France since 1975 and worked as a printer for the leftist Paris newspaper Liberation. He was arrested in March at the request of the Turin prosecutor.

Charges against him include complicity in forming a subversive organization, membership in an armed band, and publicly inciting people to commit crimes against the state.

## Brigadists Are Defiant

(Continued from Page 1)

Brigades assassinated Mr. Cocco and his two bodyguards.

## Group's Rationale

The group justifies its terrorism by saying it wants to provoke a Fascist coup that in turn will force the Italian Communists, who they consider to have "sold out," to return to a revolutionary role and set off a civil war.

The Red Brigades' self-proclaimed leader is Curcio, 37, a former sociology student.

Curcio was arrested in 1974 but his blonde wife, Margherita, led a raid on the jail that freed him in February, 1975. Four months later, she died in a gun battle with police and Curcio was recaptured.

Even after arrests, it has been difficult to bring the Red Brigades members to justice. Two trials were abandoned when the defendants refused to accept defense lawyers, a frightened jury deserted en masse and a lawyer was murdered.

Emilio Santillo, Italy's counter-terrorist chief, believes the Red Brigades consist of 22 escaped prisoners, of whom a dozen or so act as assassins. He thinks they have 400 active supporters, of which the police know 200 names.

## O'Neill Lacks Votes for Program

## Democrats Prepared to Cut Energy Bill

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPI)—House Democratic leaders still have not been able to put together a majority among their energy conferees for the natural gas compromise and in their search for votes are ready to cut adrift crucial tax parts of President Carter's energy program.

House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., decided a year ago when Mr. Carter sent his bill to Congress that the only way to get the controversial tax and natural gas parts through the House was to combine them with conservation assistance and other benefits into one bill. The House passed the program as one bill last year, but the

Senate broke it into five separate bills.

Yesterday, Rep. O'Neill signaled that he was ready to give in and let approved parts of the bill pass separately. It was an effort both to satisfy the need by members at election time for an enacted bill and to pick up support for the negotiated compromise to remove federal price controls from newly discovered natural gas by 1985.

At the moment, Rep. O'Neill can count on only 11 of the 13 votes needed to win approval of the gas plan by the 25 House conferees. They have been meeting off and on with Senate conferees for more than six months trying to settle differences between the two versions of the energy legislation.

When Rep. O'Neill was asked at his daily press conference if he was ready to split the energy bill and let Congress take final action on parts that have been approved by House-Senate conferees he had an answer written out.

He said he hoped the conferees could agree on the natural gas pricing compromise in a week. Once that happens, Rep. O'Neill said he is "actively considering" letting House conferees attach their signatures to the four approved parts of the five-part program and let the Senate take them up for final approval. That could take some time if there is another filibuster against natural gas deregulation.

The four parts would deal with gas, coal conversion, utility rate structures and a catch-all conservation program.

The conferees could continue to try to reach agreement on a bill including the wellhead tax on domestic crude oil which Mr. Carter calls the centerpiece of his conservation program, Rep. O'Neill said. If a tax agreement has not been reached by the time the Senate votes on the first four parts of the bill, he is also "actively considering" having the House vote be signed into law.

The two big money, and most controversial, provisions in Mr. Carter's energy program are the proposals to raise the price of natural gas by deregulation and of oil by taxation to reduce their use.

## To Win Congressional Approval

## U.S. Offers Israel More F-15s

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPI)—The White House announced today that it will offer to sell Israel at least 20 more F-15 jet fighters next year in a compromise designed to win congressional acceptance of the current Middle East plane sales proposal.

In addition, press secretary Jody Powell said, the administration will:

- Give "sympathetic" hearing to Israeli requests for even more aircraft in the future.
- Give Congress written assurances, endorsed by Saudi Arabia, that the Saudis will not use their own U.S. planes to attack Israel.

"We are hopeful, based on our conversations with members of both the House and Senate, that this proposed solution will indeed avoid prolongation of a debate which has unfortunately become increasingly bitter in some instances," Mr. Powell said.

## Defuse Opposition

He said that President Carter was "confident" that Congress would accept the offer, and initial Capitol Hill reaction indicated that the gesture might help defuse some of the opposition to the proposed sale of planes to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel.

"Now that the President has formalized the proposal, it will increase the chances of approval," said Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., an early critic of the plane package.

The three-pronged proposal outlined by Mr. Powell represented the fruit of negotiations between congressional leaders and administration spokesmen headed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who

conferred with Senate Democratic Leader Robert Byrd this afternoon. Yesterday, the Foreign Relations Committee decided to vote tomorrow on the Middle East plane sales.

## Wanted More Time

Some administration officials had hoped for a vote today against a resolution disapproving the three proposed sales, but sources in the committee said that the members wanted more time before the voting.

## Israel Honors 9,000 Dead In 30 Years of Arab Wars

JERUSALEM, May 10 (UPI)—Israel today honored more than 9,000 of its war dead in 30 years of battles with the Arabs but Prime Minister Menachem Begin canceled two appearances because of apparent fatigue.

Mr. Begin, 64, and twice hospitalized with a heart condition, encountered difficulty negotiating a

## Ex-President to End Exile From Panama

PANAMA CITY, May 10 (AP)—Former Panamanian President Arnulfo Arias will return next month from 10 years of exile in Miami, a Panamanian party spokesman said yesterday.

Mr. Arias, 76, was president of Panama three times, and was overthrown each time. The last coup against him occurred 11 days after he took office in 1968, and brought Gen. Omar Torrijos to power.

hillside cemetery in the northern town of Safed where he attended a Memorial Day service. He was fully dressed in a suit despite the morning heat.

First aid personnel assisted Mr. Begin up 100 feet of stone steps and twice gave him water from a white styrofoam cup. He canceled later scheduled appearances in northern Kiryat Shmona and coastal Acre and returned by plane to Jerusalem.

Memorial Day is the annual prelude to the festivities marking Independence Day, which began with a torch-lighting ceremonial at dusk.

More than 30,000 troops, green-bereted border police, civil defense volunteers and police maintained tight security precautions to guard against a possible Palestinian guerrilla strike. Soldiers patrolled the streets of the capital.

Blue-and-white national flags, emblazoned with the Star of David fluttered in cool breezes from street lamps, roofs and balconies of buildings and poles outside homes throughout the country. The number "30," hung from doorways everywhere.

Mr. Begin, addressing the nation on television, said peace has not yet come to Israel "even though we are making, and shall continue to make, every effort to attain it. It is our duty to ensure our nation and our children true peace and not place them — God forbid — in danger of constant injury by plotters against us."

"This is the inseparable intertwining between our right to the land of Israel and the needs of national security," Mr. Begin said, referring to his hardline position on keeping the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

Mr. Begin's stated desire for a military parade through the streets of Jerusalem, similar to one staged during 25th anniversary observances in 1973, was rejected by the defense establishment as being too costly.

## A Death In Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

his father had not been in contact with the family since his defection.

## Appeals for Daughter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 10 (Reuters)—Mr. Shevchenko today appealed to the U.S. government to help bring his daughter to the United States following the death of his wife in Moscow.

The death of my wife has been a heavy blow for me. I did not even have a chance to talk with her after my decision to break with the Soviet government because — and I am convinced of this — they forced her to return to Moscow," he said in a statement released through his lawyer, Ernest Gross.

Mr. Shevchenko continued: "My daughter, who is only 16 years old, has been deprived of her mother, but she still has her father. I will do everything possible so that she can come here to be with me. I appeal to the U.S. government to help me in this matter," the statement concluded.

## Yugoslavia Feels Quake

BELGRADE, May 10 (AP)—An earthquake rated at a relatively strong 5 degrees on the Mercalli scale shook the sparsely populated Montenegro region this morning but no damage was reported.

## U.S. Fails to Explode A-Test, But Says It Did

LAS VEGAS, May 10 (AP)—An attempt to detonate a nuclear device buried deep beneath the Nevada desert failed today, although the Department of Energy had announced that the test was successful.

DOE spokesman Dave Miller said that scientists were attempting to determine what caused the weapons-related device to misfire.

"It was an honest mistake," Mr. Miller said of the announcement that the test had succeeded. "Nobody knew that the thing didn't go for sure until just about a half-hour ago."

The test was to have had a yield equivalent to between 20,000 and 150,000 tons of TNT. Mr. Miller said it had been scheduled for 10 a.m. local time at the Nevada Test Site but was moved ahead two hours.

An attempt was made to fire the nuclear device code-named "Transom" at 8 a.m. but there was no nuclear yield," Mr. Miller said in a prepared statement.

DOE spokesman Dave Jack-

son had announced shortly after the scheduled time that the device had fired. But he admitted at the time that there was some question about it and said that scientists were still analyzing data.

The DOE generally announces tests only if they are large enough to be felt in Las Vegas, about 90 miles southeast of the test range.

Mr. Miller, who was at the test site, said he had watched a television monitor of the Yucca Flat area where the device was buried 2,100 feet beneath the floor of the desert.

"I did not see any dust," he said, "but I thought it was because of the very wet spring."

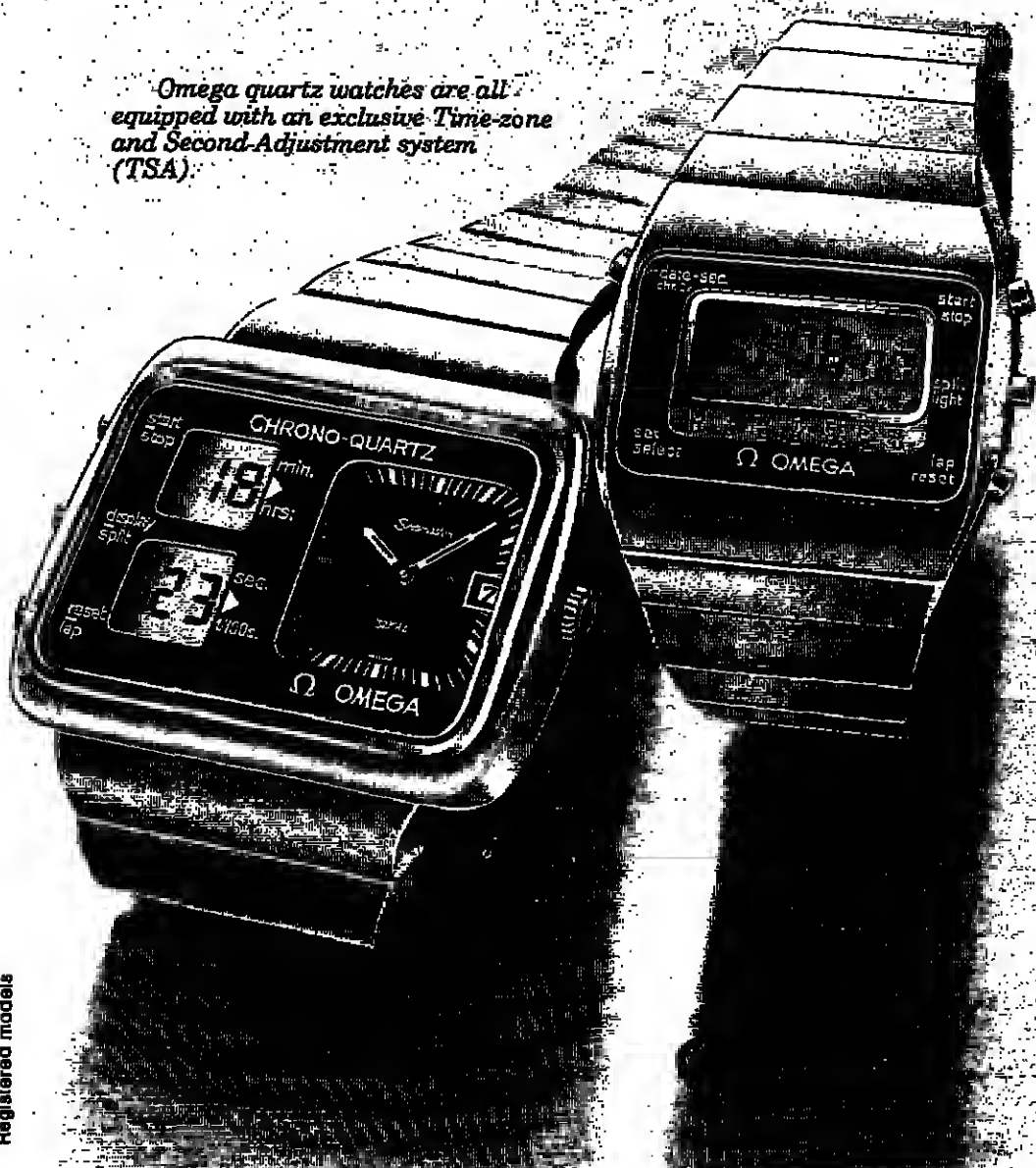
He said that microphones suspended from the ceiling of the control point began swaying at the time of the detonation as they usually do when the ground motion hits the bunker. But he later determined the swaying was caused by a stream of air from the air conditioner.

"My face is terribly red," said Mr. Miller.

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## 6. Somebody's birthday.

(Another good reason to call home.)  
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Vote Surprises Both Sides

# City in Kansas Is Third to Kill Gay-Rights Law

WICHITA, Kan., May 10 (UPI)—The people of Wichita have voted almost 5 to 1 to repeal the city's 8-month gay rights ordinance, the third such law to fall in a city organized anti-homosexual groups in the United States.

The count yesterday was 47,246 for repeal, 10,005 to retain the ordinance, which the city commission approved 3 to 2 last September. More than 44 per cent of the registered voters took part, one of the highest turnouts in a city election in the state.

The landslide repeal was much more than the 2-to-1 margin predicted by the Rev. Ron Adrian, president of the anti-homosexual Citizens for Community Standards, and was surprising to Bert Lewis, co-director of the Iglick County Homophile Alliance, which had hoped for as high as a 40 per cent vote to keep the law.

In June, voters in Dade County (Fla.) repealed a similar ordinance, and last month a gay rights law was overturned in St. Louis. Both of those repeals were supported strongly by singer Bette Midler, who has become the voice of the U.S. anti-gay movement.

It shows there are a lot of bigots in Wichita, Mr. Lewis said. "It certainly says there are a lot of people who are willing to go to the polls and vote to discriminate."

Mr. Adrian called the vote a "mandate for righteousness" and expressed joy that the "rights" children and parents have been "freed."

From the deep south of Miami to the liberal north of St. Paul and to the heart of the nation, cities believe that homosexuals are a valid minority, that they are not born that way, that homo-

sexuality is a chosen life-style that is immoral and degrading to society.

The vote confirms our position that the people of Wichita believe that pro-homosexual legislation increases the danger of 'role models' to manifest, to present themselves as living vile alternate lifestyles to our children," Mr. Adrian said.

## Recall Demanded

He called on the three city commissioners who approved the ordinance last September to apologize to city's voters, but the Rev. John Click, the Citizens' Commission vice chairman, demanded the group begin a petition drive to recall Connie Peters, Garry Porter and Jack Shanahan.

Miss Bryant said from Texas that she thanked God for the "moral victory."

Two leaders of the National Gay Task Force in New York, Jean O'Leary and Bruce Voeller, said they were "shocked and amazed" that a gay rights referendum had been lost for the third time.

"Although public support for gay rights has grown dramatically in the past few years, we still have a long way to go to bring the American people to a full awareness that lesbians and gay men are entitled to full protection under the law," they said.

Mr. Lewis said that the vote probably would not affect the gay community's involvement in the city whole because "I think that we've taken a big share and I certainly expect that to increase."



Larry Adler plays his harmonica for children demonstrating outside U.S. Embassy in London yesterday. They were protesting about U.S. laws that could cause them to lose citizenship.

## Children Protest U.S. Citizenship Laws in London

LONDON, May 10 (UPI)—More than 100 American children demonstrated on the steps of the U.S. Embassy today to protest U.S. laws that could cause them to lose their citizenship and possibly become stateless.

The children waved banners declaring "I love America" and "I'm American as apple pie." The organizer of the demonstration, Anthony Hyde, co-chairman of the American Children's Citizenship Rights League, said the present laws affecting citizenship were "another example of the out-of-sight, out-of-mind attitude that pervades Congress as far as overseas Americans are concerned."

Under the law, for a child born to a U.S. citizen and a non-U.S. citizen to have American citizenship, both child and parent must fulfill residency requirements. The American parent must spend 10 years in the United States, five of these after the age of 14, to pass on citizenship. And the child must live for two consecutive years in the United States between his 14th and 28th birthdays.

In contrast, any child born inside the United States — whether to illegal immigrants or vacationing foreigners — is automatically a U.S. citizen with no subsequent residency requirements. Mr. Hyde said. He called for support for two bills now before Congress to "correct these citizenship inequities."

## Newark Mayor Gibson Wins Third Term

# Senate, Gubernatorial Candidates Chosen in 2 States

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPI)—Nebraska and West Virginia voters chose candidates for governor and the Senate in primaries yesterday, while the re-election of Newark Mayor Kenneth Gibson to an unprecedented third term highlighted local elections in New Jersey.

In West Virginia, voters set the stage for a classic Senate election battle this fall, by nominating veteran Democratic Sen. Jennings Randolph to do battle with Republican former-Gov. Arch Moore. Both won their primaries with more than 75 per cent of the vote.

Sen. Randolph, 76, has been in Congress for 46 years, longer than any other current member. Starting in 1932, he served 16 years in the House and then switched to the Senate in 1958. Mr. Moore is the only West Virginian to win two consecutive terms in the statehouse.

West Virginia voters also renominated Democratic Rep. Nick Rahall, at 28, the youngest member of Congress, turning back a bid by former Rep. Ken Hechler to regain the seat he held for 18 years before giving it up to run unsuccessfully for governor in 1976. Rep. Rahall garnered 55 per cent of the vote and is virtually assured of a second term since he has no Republican opposition at this time.

## 4 Dead in England In 2-Truck Crash

WINCHESTER, England, May 10 (AP)—Three men and a woman were killed in a collision today between a truck and a tanker truck carrying liquid nitrogen on the A33 highway between Winchester and Basingstoke.

One of the dead was the tanker driver. The other victims were in the truck. They were not identified.

In Nebraska, four-term Rep. Charles Thorne won the Republican primary over four other contenders with about 37 per cent of the vote and earned a chance to capture the governor's mansion for the Republicans for only the second time since 1960. Lt. Gov. Gerald W. Wheeler easily captured the Democratic nomination.

In the senatorial primary, popular-Democratic Gov. James Exon faced no opposition and will oppose an aide to retiring Sen. Carl Curtis, Don Shasteen, who won the Republican race. Gov. Exon's decision to run for the Senate has raised Republican victory hopes for the fall gubernatorial race.

In New Jersey local elections, Mayor Gibson, one of the first blacks elected mayor of a major U.S. city, easily won a third term as chief executive of the state's largest city.

In other races in the Garden State, Trenton Mayor Arthur Holland faces a run-off against City Council President John Cipriano and in Union City, Mayor William Muro was returned to office despite the fact that he has been indicted by a federal grand jury on charges that he conspired to protect illegal gambling operations.

The West Virginia election was enlivened by charges that one man was instructing a group of illiterate voters in one county, while in others there were reports of votes being bought for \$5 to \$25 — or for a six-pack of beer or a pint of whiskey. However, these charges involved closely fought local primary races and not the Senate or congressional primaries.

## For Exhaust Pollution Problems

# All 1976 AMC Cars, Trucks Recalled

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPI)—The Environmental Protection Agency announced today the recall of 310,000 American Motors Corp. cars and trucks built in 1976 — the first time an entire model year's production has been recalled for exhaust pollution problems.

The cars involved are 1976 model Hornets, Gremlins, Pacers, and Matadors as well as CJ-5 and CJ-7 Jeeps with 232 cubic inch engines and dispatcher trucks used by the Post Office.

The agency said that the vehicles have a defect in the pollution control system which could cause excess emissions of nitrogen oxides.

American Motors announced the same recall last night. The recall does not involve 1976 model AMC cars and trucks sold in California which have different exhaust control systems because of that state's stronger air pollution requirements. However, the EPA said that the California vehicles may have the same defect and are still under investigation by EPA.

## Emission Standards

"If the public health threat from air pollution is to be abated, it is crucial that cars meet the emission standards set by Congress," said

Deputy EPA administrator Barbara Blum.

"Nitrogen oxide emissions change into nitrogen dioxide in the atmosphere and adversely affect those with acute respiratory illness, causing difficulty in breathing, chest pains and bronchitis in children."

"In addition, nitrogen oxide emissions are a major constituent in the formation of urban smog," she added. "Smog causes lung and eye irritation which leads to headache, eye discomfort, cough and fatigue."

In making the announcement, the agency released a report which shows that since 1972, almost one out of every five new vehicles sold in the United States, about 12 million cars and trucks in all, have been recalled because of air pollution problems.

The AMC defect involves an inadequately brazed joint in the exhaust gas recirculation system. When the joint breaks the system is unable to cope with cleaning up nitrogen oxides, the agency said.

Ford Motor Co. was recently ordered to recall 640,000 vehicles for a similar problem and EPA said that the part involved in both the Ford and AMC exhaust systems — the source of the problems — was manufactured by the Eaton Corp.

Under the EPA action, AMC has 45 days to either submit a corrective action plan or request a hearing.

AMC's announcement last night said that it would notify the owners involved that a repair would be made free of charge if the cars involved are brought back to a dealer.

## arks Protest

# aying of Two

TANBUL, May 10 (AP)—At 100 leftist students occupied compounds of an engineering faculty here today to protest the ng of two youths in an ambush today.

Police said Hasan Oktu, 22, died a dozen other students were severely wounded when gunmen fired from three cars on a rd of youths leaving the school buses.

At least 250 persons, mostly unity students, have died so far year in the hostilities in ey's major higher educational institutions. The main belligerents are the members of ultra-nationalist and militants of a wide ar of leftist subversive bodies split Marxist ideology.

# Fiat: tax-free cars

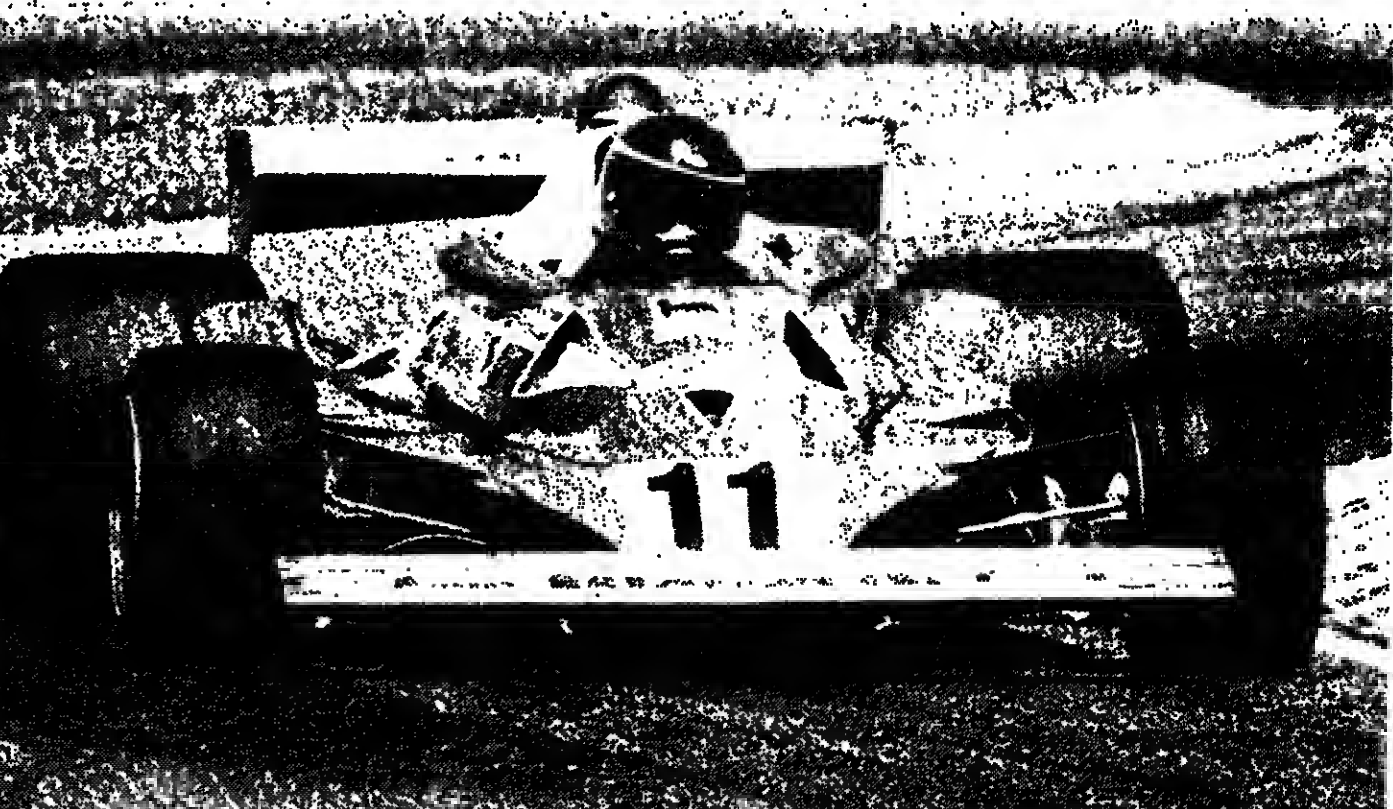


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## On 1980 Presidential Nomination

## Democrats Debate Rules Shifts

By David S. Broder  
WASHINGTON, May 10 (WP)—Democratic National Chairman John White indicated yesterday that the White House no longer is pushing for some of the changes in the party's delegate-selection rules that critics said would make it more difficult for anyone to challenge President Carter's re-nomination in 1980.

Mr. White told reporters that Mr. Carter has "no particular interest" in the rules changes "except if there were some way to shorten the process" of delegate-selection.

The party chairman said he thought changes in filing deadlines and delegate-allocation formulas that administration loyalists pushed through a party rules commission last January probably would be dropped or compromised.

He commented as the party's executive committee listened to advocates and opponents of the rules changes debate their merits. The executive committee was to vote today on what changes, if any, to recommend to the full Democratic National Committee, which will meet on the rules in June.

## "Outsider" Rule

In January, the party's commission on presidential nomination and party structure, headed by Michigan Democratic Chairman Morley Winograd, recommended a series of rules changes that opponents charged were designed to impede any "outsider" from successfully opposing Mr. Carter in 1980.

Proponents denied that was the motive, saying the changes were intended to simplify the process and clear up problems discovered in 1976. But Mark Siegel, Mr. Carter's since-resigned political aide, was instrumental in mustering a majority for the changes in the Winograd commission.

Yesterday, Mr. White said he expected two of the changes to be dropped or altered.

One would have set the filing

deadline for 1980 primaries at least 55 days and no more than 75 days in advance of the voting. Minnesota Democratic Chairman Rie Scott, arguing against it yesterday, said these "arbitrary deadlines" would force at least 20 states to change their laws and would "weed out candidates" who might otherwise compete.

Mr. White said "I suspect it (the recommendation) will be changed" to allow filing deadlines anywhere from 30 to 90 days before the primary. That, he said, would require

## Energy Accord Is Set by U.S., New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, May 10 (AP)—Vice-President Mondale ended his five-nation Pacific and Asian trip today with the announcement that New Zealand will help the United States develop thermal energy.

He said at a news conference before departure for Hawaii that he and Prime Minister Robert Muldoon had agreed to a joint effort using New Zealand's leadership in the thermal field to assist the United States in finding new sources of energy.

The vice-president said that he and New Zealand officials also discussed mutual security, trade between the two countries and the world economy. "We reaffirmed our traditional position of being a substantial purchaser of New Zealand products," Mr. Mondale said.

New Zealand's biggest exports to the United States are beef and cheese.

Mr. Mondale, accompanied by his wife and son Ted, came here after visits to the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia and Australia. In Honolulu, he will make a speech at the University of Hawaii.

changes only by Vermont and Florida, which now have deadlines 20 and 28 days before the primary, respectively.

Another proposed change that has drawn criticism is one which would raise the percentage of votes a candidate had to receive to win delegates in a caucus or in a primary.

## Rising 'Floor'

The Winograd Commission majority approved a Siegel proposal that the "floor" be 15 per cent in the first month of primaries or caucuses, 20 per cent in the second month and 25 per cent in the final month.

Mr. White said that "there is no doubt that will be substantially altered" to remove the calendar-related sliding floor. But he said that he was not certain what formula would be substituted.

Critics said the proposed rule would make it harder for challengers to win delegates in the final month, when many of the delegates are chosen.

Mr. White said he believed the executive committee would endorse two other rules changes that have drawn similar criticism of White House "rigging."

One would increase the convention size by 10 per cent and give preference for those seats to governors, members of Congress and state party leaders.

Another would allow states to elect delegates from single-member districts.

## Self-Proclaimed 'Nazi,' 15, Pleads No Contest in Killing

LANSING, Mich., May 10 (AP)—A 15-year-old self-proclaimed "Nazi" yesterday pleaded no contest to killing a classmate after being taunted for his beliefs.

Roger Needham of Lansing wore a Nazi party emblem on his jacket when he entered his plea. He will remain in the Ingham County jail until June 5, when Circuit Judge Donald Owens will decide where he is to go for detention and psychological treatment.

Needham, son of a law professor, suffers from a mental illness that made him a paranoiac, according to a psychiatrist's report. On Feb. 22, Needham fatally shot 15-year-old Bill Draher with a pistol in a hall of Everett High School. Kevin Jones, 16, who was wounded in the gunfire, admitted that he had been looking for a fight with Needham because of his Nazi beliefs. Jones said he was standing with Draher by Needham's locker, and called Needham a punk. He testified that he stepped toward him anticipating a fist fight, but that Needham pulled out a .22-caliber pistol and started firing.

After the shooting, authorities found a diary in Needham's room. In it he had written: "While I in no way forgive my enemies, I will refrain from killing them for the moment."



Building was set afire and vehicles were wrecked during anti-government protests yesterday by Moslems in Qum, Iran.

## Many Reported Killed in Iran In 2d Day of Moslem Protests

TEHRAN, May 10 (AP)—Witnesses reported many persons killed today in a battle between government troops and Moslem zealots who attacked a police station in Qum, 100 miles south of

Tehran. The fighting followed riots yesterday in which officials said that 9 religious demonstrators were killed.

The troops fired tear gas and submachine gun bursts into the air as the Moslems in black robes and turbans marched on the precinct station. Some of the protesters waved red flags, witnesses said.

Banks and hundreds of cars were burned in yesterday's riots, which erupted after a call by religious leaders for an anti-government protest in commemoration of persons killed in anti-government riots 40 days before.

Many shops in Tehran's bazaar were closed for the second day today, either in sympathy with the Qum demonstrators or in fear of looting.

The protesters oppose government reforms removing some restrictions on women. They also want the government to shut down movie theaters and liquor shops.

## Ecevit Is Visiting Bonn

ANKARA, May 10 (AP)—Premier Bulent Ecevit left today for a three-day official visit to West Germany and discussions on economic and military cooperation.

## At Least 10 Landings Planned

## U.S., Russia Aiming at Venus

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 10 (WP)—As many as 10 unmanned spacecraft from the United States and the Soviet Union will visit Venus late this year, according to plans disclosed by officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Six of the visiting spacecraft will be American, sent to the cloud-covered planet by a pair of Pioneer-Venus spacecraft to be launched later this month and late in August from Cape Canaveral, Fla. The first Pioneer will orbit Venus Dec. 4; the second, a week later, will leave off a spaceborne "bus" that will drop four probes into Venus' atmosphere.

Soviet plans for Venus are still a little vague to U.S. planners, but NASA planetary programs director A. Thomas Young said yesterday it is his understanding that the Russians in August will launch two spacecraft that will separate into four spacecraft when they arrive at Venus late this year.

All launch two spacecraft that will separate into four spacecraft when they arrive at Venus late this year. "We don't know yet when the Soviets will get to Venus, but we think it will be a little later than our own arrival."

## May 30 Launch

The first U.S. launch to Venus is scheduled to take place May 30, when an Atlas-Centaur rocket lifts off from Cape Canaveral with a Pi-

oneer spacecraft aboard that has been built to fly into orbit around Venus in December. If successful, it would be the first U.S. spacecraft to orbit Venus.

The second Pioneer launch is set for Aug. 7 and will carry to Venus a drum-shaped spacecraft "bus" that will piggyback four probes on

Three probes are small, weighing 200 pounds each. The fourth is more than three times that weight. The largest probe will be

## Senate Panel Wants Closer Watch on CIA

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPI)—Legislation requiring CIA station chiefs to report their activities to the U.S. ambassador was approved unanimously yesterday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Many American ambassadors have testified to congressional committees that CIA station chiefs in the countries to which they both were assigned acted so independently that the ambassadors were not informed of CIA activities there, even though such activities could dramatically affect that nation's relations with the United States.

## African Elephant 'Threatened,' U.S. Restricts Ivory Imports

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—The Interior Department decided yesterday that African elephants are threatened, but not yet endangered, a move some animal protectionists say spells doom for the world's largest land mammal. But the department agreed that the African elephant was "threatened" enough to order restrictions of ivory suspected to come from it.

"It's a gray day for elephants," said Craig Van Note of Monitor. "This decision gives no incentive to African countries to preserve elephant populations." Monitor is a consortium of 30 conservation, environmental and animal welfare organizations concerned with endangered species.

African elephants have declined rapidly in recent years due to widespread drought, poaching and loss of habitat. The Interior Department estimates that between 1 million and 1.4 million survive. The declining population prompted the Interior Department to classify the animal as threatened, meaning that protective safeguards are necessary to protect the species from possible extinction. Under the decision, the Interior Department is restricting ivory imports to be permitted only from nations that have signed the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

But Mr. Van Note said that legal and illegal ivory will continue to pour into the United States because ivory smugglers circumvent the convention's restrictions. Only three African nations have signed the convention. They are Zaire, Botswana and South Africa. The three account for about 27 per cent of the total elephant population. All three have banned ivory exports, Mr. Van Note said.

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## Concern Increasing

## NATO Allies Held Uneasy About Carter's Decisions

By Drew Middleton

PARIS (NYT)—A basic uneasiness about the development of U.S. defense policies toward West Europe has been expressed by military and political leaders of some of the most important NATO members.

This uneasiness, expressed forcefully by prominent figures in West Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Norway and Denmark, is manifested by an increasing concern among U.S. military officers and diplomats.

The U.S. officials are more discreet than the Europeans, but unfinished phrases, veiled allusions to deficiencies in equipment, puzzled expressions that they "don't know what they're thinking in Washington" make the point.

Concern among the Europeans began in 1976 when President Carter pledged during his presidential campaign to pull the 2d Division out of South Korea and reject any military support for Yugoslavia after President Tito's death. The decision to halt the development of the B-1 bomber, the cuts in the Navy's construction program and the deferment of a decision on producing the neutron bomb all added to West European concerns.

## European Shortcomings

These concerns about the Carter administration's defense policies are real, but in some cases there is a tendency to use them to divert attention from defense shortcomings of the West Europeans.

For example, NATO's defense ministers, except for Portugal's chief, agreed in May of last year to increase defense spending by 3 per cent in real terms. It is now apparent, however, that only strong U.S. pressure will gain support for this program at the NATO meeting in Washington later this month.

"You talk to the defense minister and he says, certainly we'll up defense spending by 3 per cent," a senior U.S. official said recently, "then you talk to the finance minister and he says an increase is impossible."

NATO military and political leaders are aware of the steady growth of Soviet conventional and nuclear strength and they know that the Soviet Union, despite economic difficulties and a slowing of its annual growth rate, continues to increase arms expenditures 4 to 5 per cent annually.

They also know that the Soviet Union is having problems in moving oil and other raw materials from Siberia to its industrial areas, but that despite these problems its plane and tank strength continues to grow in Central Europe and the Russians have also deployed a new mobile, medium-range missile called the SS-20.

"They are stronger, comparative-

ly, than they ever were," a West German general said gloomily. "Is this the time to give up the neutron bomb, to abandon a new long-range bomber?"

U.S. diplomats and senior officers do not believe that the alliance behaved particularly well during the furor over the neutron weapon. This, they point out, was a weapon designed, with NATO's knowledge, to meet a specific West European need to blunt Soviet tank superiority and, in part, to compensate for Western Europe's defense deficiencies.

The weapon also was designed, they emphasize, to replace tactical nuclear weapons that would cause much more harm to people and property than the neutron weapons would.

While West German and French military officials publicly repeat the familiar charge that the United States is trying to dominate the Western alliance, in private they express fears that Washington is not doing enough.

Mr. Carter's decision last June not to build the B-1 bomber shook West European air forces, which had taken it for granted that the United States would build a super-weapon to offset development of a new Soviet bomber, which has been code-named the Backfire by NATO.

The U.S. argument that Cruise missiles — relatively inexpensive drone rockets that could be launched from the land, sea or air — would compensate NATO defenses for the abandonment of the B-1 did not appease the critics. They stress that the Cruise missile will be vulnerable to improved Soviet radar systems and antiaircraft weapons and that it is not a proven weapon as the B-1 was.

"Does the administration really think, after all these years," a senior British officer asked, "that restraint in the production of weapon systems will produce an equal restraint on the Soviet side?"

Have they slowed down the production of Backfires? Have they reduced their interceptor force? Are they restricting production of the SS-20? Of course not.

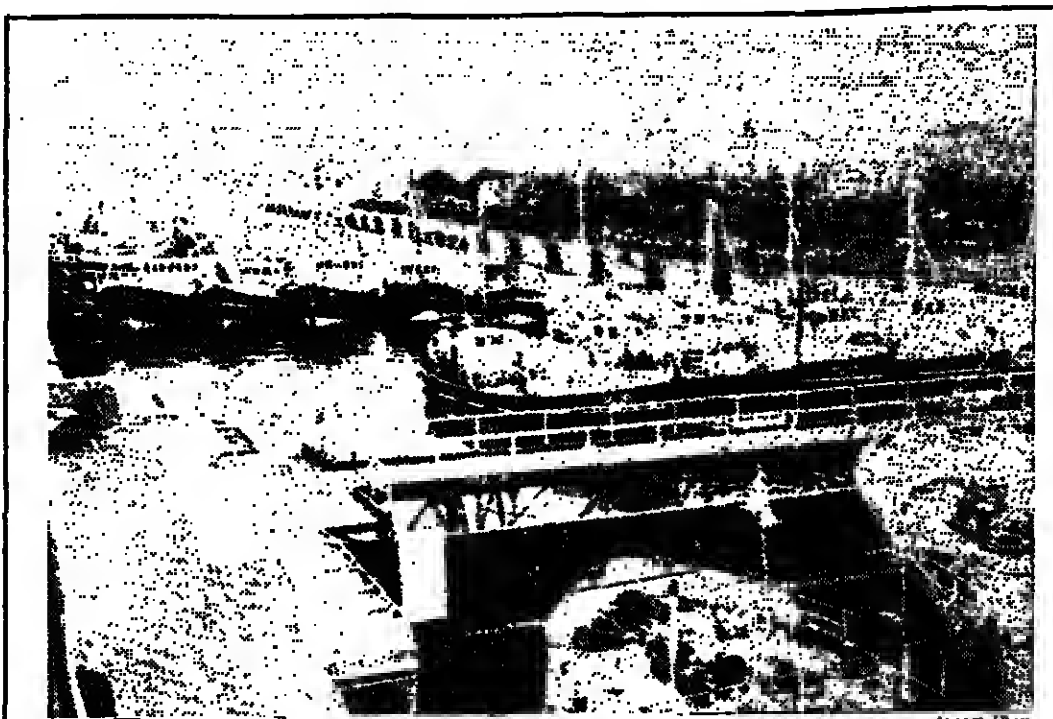
## Concern on Sea Lanes

Officials in the maritime nations are highly concerned over the reductions in U.S. naval construction, especially where the cruise ships — such as destroyers and frigates — designed to safeguard sea lanes.

The Carter administration says that the United States can transport men and equipment to Europe by air in the event of war. But NATO members feel the North Atlantic must be kept under Western control.

West European officers freely admit the shortcomings in their national defense programs. But they add that the deficiencies, individually and collectively, are minor compared with what they perceive as a U.S. unwillingness to reinforce the conventional and nuclear shield over Europe in the face of growing Soviet strength.

In these circumstances, some of the more pessimistic say, it would not be surprising if some countries, such as France, turn to their own military resources, or that others seek the best terms they can get from the Soviet Union.



SHIP SHUT—Some of the about 100 West German fishing boats used to block the North Sea-Baltic Sea canal yesterday near Kiel in protest of the fishing restrictions in the Baltic.

## Reports of Repression Increase

## Amin Increases Power Amid Turmoil

By David Lamb

NAIROBI—Ever since President Idi Amin escaped an assassination attempt last summer, he had been uncharacteristically quiet, apparently aware that his image had been badly tarnished in the eyes of the world and needed polishing.

No bizarre announcements came from the presidential palace, no threats against Uganda's neighbors, no reports of killings or jailings. In January, Marshal Amin proclaimed that this year would be a year of peace and reconciliation for Uganda, a country devastated by seven years of his ruthless rule.

But today there are increasing signs of political turmoil and repression in the East African country. The most recent involve Uganda's vice-president, Maj. Gen. Mustafa Adrisi, 56, a man Marshal Amin apparently considered a threat because of his popularity among the army rank and file.

That threat seems to no longer exist.

## Report of Accident

The Uganda radio reported on April 19 that Gen. Adrisi was seriously injured in a car accident 20 miles east of Kampala. According to informed sources, the reported accident ended in a gun battle between Gen. Adrisi's bodyguards and members of the State Research Unit, Marshal Amin's secret police, who have been accused of murdering his political enemies. At least a dozen soldiers and bystanders were killed, the sources said.

To most observers, the explanation of Gen. Adrisi's injury was no more plausible than the reported auto accident in which Anglican Archbishop Jamani Lumum and two senior Cabinet ministers were killed in February of last year. Reliable reports later showed that all three had been shot on Marshal Amin's orders. (A report in Nairobi's Nation newspaper quoted sources as saying that Gen. Adrisi, after being involved in an unintentional crash, thought it was an assassination attempt and, in the ensuing gunfight, 12 "bystanders" were killed.)

The Ugandan government says Gen. Adrisi is now recovering in a Cairo hospital. In the meantime, Marshal Amin has taken over Gen. Adrisi's Cabinet posts as minister of defense and minister of interior.

Last Wednesday Marshal Amin also declared himself the minister of information and minister of foreign affairs, taking even more power into his own hands.

## Officers Arrested

On Monday Marshal Amin continued the shake-up by arresting several high military officers on charges of corruption. Among those in detention, the Uganda radio said, was the President's former close friend, Ali Towell, who was dismissed last week as director of police training.

Gen. Adrisi's accident occurred in the midst of a three-week public attack against senior army officers and government officials whom Marshal Amin had accused of being corrupt and often brutal. One of them, Finance Minister Moses Ali, was fired by Marshal Amin last month. The President accused Mr. Ali of allocating 40 recently received government Honda cars to his relatives and girlfriends.

His comments must have seemed improbable, for Uganda is a country where more than 300,000 persons are believed to have been slain by Marshal Amin's troops in the last seven years; thousands are in jail and countless thousands are in exile.

So complete has the eradication of Uganda's educated class been that last week Makerere University, once the most respected in East Africa, had to take out newspaper advertisements in an attempt to fill 108 professional vacancies.

Killings and disappearances continue in Uganda, according to sources in the capital, although they appear to be far less numerous than in past years.

There are indications, though, that Marshal Amin has started to realize that his country cannot remain isolated indefinitely and that

he needs a measure of international respectability.

Large quantities of heavy machinery have been coming into Uganda this year, indicating that Marshal Amin may be fulfilling his promise to spend less on military hardware and more on rural development.

Opposition groups to Marshal Amin remain vocal in Africa, Europe and the United States. But their leadership is splintered and there is no indication that they are capable of carrying out their threats to overthrow him.

© Los Angeles Times

## Obituaries

## Sylvia Townsend Warner, 85, Novelist

NEW YORK, May 10 (NYT)—Sylvia Townsend Warner, 85, novelist, short-story writer and poet noted for her graceful style and ironic wit, died last week in the village of Malden Newton in Dorset, England.

Miss Warner was not, however, a writer removed from the real world. At the time she wrote "Summer Will Show," she was serving the Spanish Loyalist government in the Red Cross during the Spanish Civil War.

She was the only child of George Townsend Warner, a schoolmaster. During World War I she worked in a munitions factory, an experience that left her with an abiding respect for laborers. Afterward she turned

to a first love, music, and did research in the music of the 14th and 15th centuries. She was one of the editors of a 10-volume study, "Tudor Church Music." The influence of music remained with her all her life.

"I began as a musician," Miss Warner wrote. "I think musical considerations — form, modulation, tempo and so — have always been an influence on my work."

She contended that her beginnings as a writer were accidental: "I began writing 'Lolly Willows' because I happened to find some very agreeable thin lined paper in a job lot." She was introduced to the British publishing house of Chatto & Windus and was eventually asked whether she had a novel.

Miss Warner showed the "Lolly Willows," which they published. In the United States it was accepted by Ben Heubusch for Viking, and she received, she said, an agreeable shock when it was chosen as the very first choice of the newly formed Book of the Month Club in 1926.

One of Miss Warner's admirers was the poet A.E. Housman. Another was T.H. White, author of "The Once and Future King." Miss Warner returned his tribute by writing a full-length biography of him after his death.

In addition to seven novels, Miss Warner published 13 collections of short tales, a study of Jane Austen, and five books of poetry. She made a selection from the writings of Gilbert White, the naturalist, and translated a book of literary criticism of Marcel Proust.

## Urbano Ciccotti

ROME, May 10 (AP)—Urbano Ciccotti, 73, a former mayor of Rome (1958-1961), died yesterday of a heart attack. Mr. Ciccotti, a Christian Democrat, was under fire by leftist parties for his refusal in 1959 to hold official celebrations for the anniversary of Rome's liberation from Nazi troops. His refusal

led to a vote of confidence from the city council which he easily won because his party then had a large majority in the council.

## Lady Hailsham

SYDNEY, May 10 (UPI)—Lady Hailsham, wife of Lord Hailsham, the former leader of the House of Lords in Britain, was killed in a horse riding accident here today, the police said.

## Duncan Grant

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—The painter Duncan Grant, 93, last survivor of the celebrated Bloomsbury circle of writers and artists, died today at the home of friends in Aldermaston, Berkshire.

## Carter Urges Unions to Curb Wage Demands

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPI)—President Carter told union leaders today that "rapidly increasing inflationary forces sweeping our nation" threaten the chances of full employment, national health insurance and other common goals.

Mr. Carter met with AFL-CIO President George Meany and the labor group's executive council at the White House to discuss the President's request for voluntary restraint in wage and price increases. Also attending were Labor Secretary Ray Marshall and Robert Strauss, head of the administration's anti-inflation team.

The Teamsters union, which has a major contract expiring in the next year, was not represented.

Mr. Meany and other union leaders have attacked Mr. Carter's economic policies, but Mr. Marshall said after the 90-minute meeting that they were asked again to support the voluntary "deceleration" inflation program.

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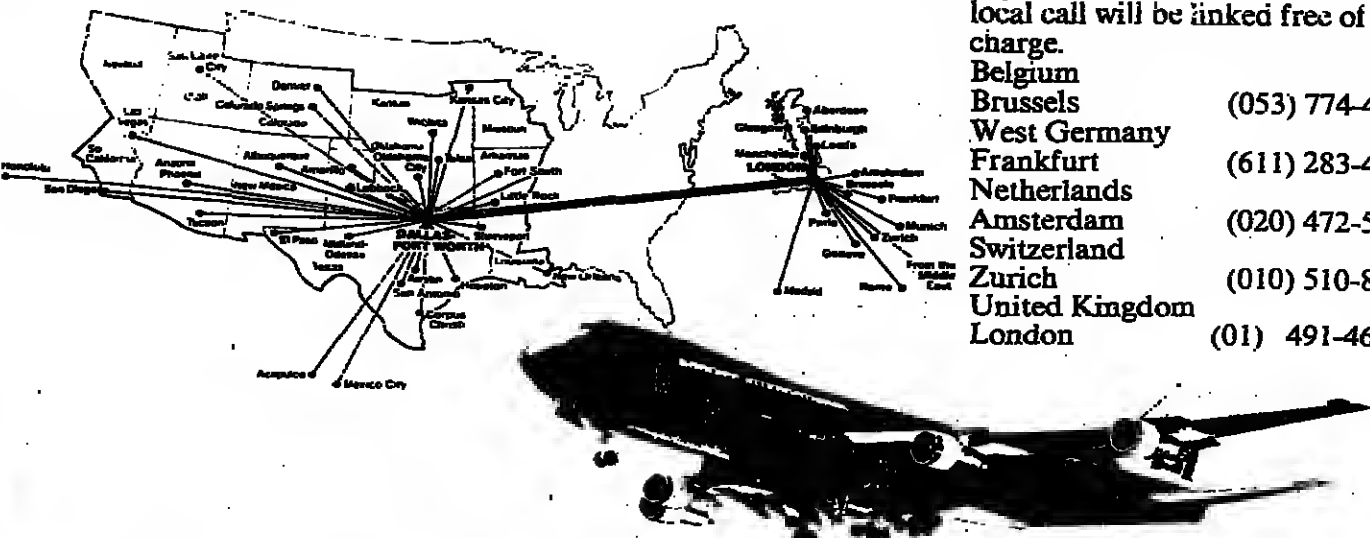
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## Murder Convict Freed in U.S. Over Coercion

BUFFALO, N.Y., May 10 (UPI)—After spending 19 years in prison for murder — including time on Death Row at Sing Sing prison — a Buffalo man has been ordered freed because a federal judge found his third conviction was obtained unconscionably.

U.S. Judge John Curtin yesterday set aside the conviction of Willie Robinson, 52, who was serving a life sentence in connection with the 1959 slaying of a Buffalo delicatessen owner. Robinson was ordered released unless he is retried for murder within 60 days.

The judge ruled that Robinson's third conviction in 1964 was obtained through the use of a coerced confession in 1959.

Police Judge Curtin ruled, showed Robinson a phony confession from a co-defendant that was signed by one of the police officers, and then urged Robinson to confess, noting that he would be eligible for court leniency.

Robinson's first conviction resulted in a life imprisonment term, his second in a death sentence.

## Madrid Bans Rally by Party

MADRID, May 10 (Reuters)—The government today banned a Communist rally scheduled for Saturday at the Prado Museum in Madrid, where 10,000 nationalists were killed at the start of the Spanish civil war in 1936.

Communist leader Santiago Carrillo, then-security chief of Madrid and technically responsible for the prisoners, has denied any part in the massacre.

A high official cited technical reasons for banning the rally but he apparently was worried about the possibility of violence.

## Belfast Detainee Is Found Hanged

BELFAST, May 10 (Reuters)—A man was found hanging in his cell today at the Castlereagh interrogation center, police said. Within hours of his death the Provisional Irish Republican Army alleged that he had been murdered during interrogation.

Police said that Brian Maguire, 27, was found hanging by a strip torn from a bed sheet attached to a ventilation grill in the wall of his cell. He was detained last night for questioning about the murder two weeks ago of a police photographer stationed at the interrogation center.

Cabinet de Maitres Pierre PIQUEMAL et Alain HUMMEL, lawyers at BAYONNE (64100) France, 12, rue Thiers — Telephone (59) 25 03 82.

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## Answering Moro's Murderers

For Italy, the crucial thing now is the nation's answer to the murderers of Aldo Moro. If it is limited to verbal denunciations of terrorism, and perhaps a stiffening of police protection for public figures, the social deterioration of Italy will continue. But it is at least possible, surely, that this horrifying crime may impel the country toward a more effective, more responsive style of politics and government.

The primary purpose of the Red Brigades was not to free their jailed confederates, or even to do away with Mr. Moro as an individual. It was to demonstrate the incompetence of the democratic Italian state and demoralize its people. The attempt at public demoralization has failed, despite the enormous strain on the country.

But in all the melancholy catalogue of recent political crimes, it is difficult to think of a murder more terrifying in its manic calculation, or more cruel in its deliberate degradation of its victim. Over the 55 days in which they held him, the kidnappers forced him deeper and deeper into psychological breakdown, advertising the stages of their progress by publishing his increasingly distraught and desperate letters and appeals. Mr. Moro's captors chose him as the symbol of the state and destroyed him slowly, in a peculiarly gruesome example of political theater.

It is difficult to speculate on the atmosphere that might be present in say, the United States, if a U.S. politician were seized and, after seven or eight weeks, the police still had no idea where he was held or precisely by whom. The mood in Italy is, apparently, somber but certainly not hysterical. Italian society is a great deal more stable under tension than the Red Brigades like to think. But it is important to note some of the other things that have been going on since March 16, when Mr. Moro was kidnapped.

Two days later, in the face of endless threats, a court in Turin resumed the trial of a group of terrorists arrested earlier. Four days after that, gunmen of the Red Brigades shot the mayor of Turin, deliberately not killing him but aiming for his legs. In April, the same groups shot a Genoa businessman the same way, assassinated a prison guard in Turin and another in Milan, wounded a politician in Rome and an executive of the Fiat automobile company in Turin. Last Thurs-

day, in Milan and Genoa, they shot and wounded two executives of state-owned businesses. The purpose of this campaign was presumably to show that they could go wherever they pleased and assault whomever they chose.

What about the police? Countries with much tighter law enforcement than Italy have had great trouble controlling street-level terrorism. But, for political reasons, Italy's police have special weaknesses. The country went through 20 years of fascism, and in the postwar years it chose to keep its security forces weak and fragmented. The curious thing about Italy is that, unlike the other powers of Western Europe, Italy persists in the postwar style of administration 33 years after the war. Worse, its governments have come to depend increasingly on pure patronage to stay in power. As the Communist party gets closer to the government, places have to be found for its hangers-on. Constitutional weakness in the police is now being aggravated by old-fashioned jobbery.

There is going to have to be reform—but a reform that began and ended with the police and the criminal courts would be a decidedly sinister prospect. What about the other social services—particularly the schools and universities, the deterioration of which feeds the radical organizations? What about the poverty of hospitals and housing shortages?

To its great credit, the Italian government remained absolutely firm in its refusal to bargain with the terrorists. Despite the bloody outcome, that decision was right. Other European governments have tried to make deals in other cases and almost always they have come to regret it bitterly.

But now the time has arrived for further answers to the Red Brigades. They have told Italians that the only choice is between intellectual democracy and the radicals' style of totalitarianism. Most Italians understand perfectly well that it is a false choice. But the demonstration requires a government capable not only of curbing the gunmen but of guarding and advancing the broader interests of its citizens. Mr. Moro devoted his life to defending the democratic tradition in Italy. To strengthen and enlarge that tradition is the commemoration that his appalling death requires.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Sen. Weicker's Diatribe

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., gave a disgusting speech before a policy conference of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee Monday night. Yes, we know "disgusting" is a strong word. It is precisely the word we want. Sen. Weicker took the occasion to crank up and enflame his audience's anxieties about U.S. policy toward Israel, confiding all sorts of nonsense to them about how the administration was not dealing with Israel in good faith and about how it cared not one whit for Israel's well-being, but was prepared to throw that embattled nation to the wolves.

And who turned out to be the heavy of this reckless fantasy?

Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser. In fact, Sen. Weicker came about as close as he could without actually saying it to suggesting that Mr. Brzezinski is anti-Semitic and even temperamentally of a cast of mind reminiscent of the Nazis. Thus: "When people start talking about world order, I have a chilling sense of déjà vu. The vision of a world order always seems to require that certain groups be trimmed off in the interests of orderliness and a neat package. Mr. Brzezinski has said this world-order process in the Middle East must be a zig-zag effort because of the supporters of Israel in America will object to it. And the supporters of Israel in America, according to Brzezinski, are American Jews. It must follow, in his view, that if this vision of a new world order is thwarted in the present cockpit of world

conflict, it will be because of American Jews and because of Israel. We know from history that time and again, when national leaders ran into difficulties, they found it convenient to blame their problems on the Jews. And we know what were the results. If there is a meaningful distinction between those historical proclivities and the signals which Brzezinski is sending today, I don't know what it is."

If Sen. Weicker in fact is unable to distinguish between the murderous, racist policies under which Jews have suffered so excruciatingly in the past and the Carter administration's efforts to negotiate a fair and stable peace in the Middle East, then he is telling us more about his own astonishing failings than anything else. But we think he does know better and that this was not evidence of a failure of intelligence as much as of a reckless excess of re-election campaigning.

Still, some good did come out of the evening, or at least the Weicker damage was in part redeemed by the reactions of two other men.

Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., following Sen. Weicker as a speaker, quickly rose to the defense of Mr. Brzezinski's integrity. And the White House counsel Robert Lipshutz issued a statement in which he characterized the Weicker speech as an "attempt to prey upon the deep emotions of the Jewish people" and "a disservice to the United States, to the state of Israel and the cause of peace." We think Mr. Lipshutz has it just right.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### The Death of Aldo Moro

The shameful and cowardly murder of Signor Moro demands our deepest sympathy for his family, for his colleagues of all parties and for the Italian people for whom this is not merely a crime but a national humiliation. . . . What we may respectfully and as friends urge upon Italy's political establishment is that they hold fast to that fragile near unity in the face of the threat to the whole constitutional order.

From the Daily Mail (London).

Signor Moro's murder, callously carried out after nearly two months of unspeakable

mental torture and physical degradation, was an admission of defeat by the Red Brigades terrorists. After several final deadlines had passed without the Italian government submitting to their demands, they gave up hope of breaking its resolution, and decided to break off an increasingly dangerous tussle before the net closed in. . . . Signor Moro's murder was intended to convey the threat that future hostages would die likewise. . . . Yet the message sent out by the Italian government was incomparably more powerful, namely, that the state will not surrender, so there is no point in taking hostages.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 11, 1903

NEW YORK—The "yellow journals" in the United States have been characteristically truculent during the past couple of weeks, the target of their attacks being Russia. As the real situation in Manchuria is by no means clear, it would be both prudent and just to suspend judgment until accurate information were forthcoming. But the "yellow press" will be satisfied with nothing short of an ultimatum to Russia; and it is regrettable that Secretary of State Hay appears to be animated with a little of the same meddlesome spirit.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 11, 1928

PARIS—Anna Pavlova arrived in Paris from Italy yesterday at the Gare de Lyon by special train, consisting of a saloon car for the dancer, the two compartments for her company, numbering 35, along with five dressers, four cosseters, two shoe-fitters, her own electrician and accessories. Attached to the train are also two trucks containing the scenery which will be used for a farewell performance at the Theatre des Champs Elysees.



## Transkei: A Blow to Apartheid

By Humphry Berkeley

LONDON—The most significant event in Southern Africa, since the withdrawal of Portugal from Angola and Mozambique, took place on April 10, 1978. On that day the Republic of Transkei severed diplomatic relations with South Africa, its former colonial master. In one stroke the South African policy of apartheid or separate development, based upon African tribal homelands, has been intellectually demolished.

The policy of the South African government, which involved consigning the 20 million black Africans in tribal homelands that made up only 13 per cent of the total land area of the Republic of South Africa, as compared with the 87 per cent of the land area which was reserved for the 4 million whites, was always a mathematical absurdity and a moral affront. It was no coincidence, however, that Transkei was the first of these homelands or bantustans (a terminology that Transkei has always rejected) to achieve full independence. In October, 1966.

Transkei is a country larger than the Netherlands, twice the size of Israel, with an estimated population of 3 million. It has a seacoast of 200 miles. It is one geographical whole except for one small area which is geographically separate. It is inhabited by the Xhosa tribe; it looks like a nation and is a nation, with a population larger than Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland (all independent states) combined. It was "used by" the South African government to disguise its essentially fraudulent policy of separate development. For if Transkei is a nation, the other bantustans of Bophuthatswana, KwaZulu, Lebowa, Venda, Gazankulu, Ciskei and Quanaqua are most certainly not. Bophuthatswana, which gained independence in October, 1977, has no capital city and consists of eight geographically separated pieces of land that are landlocked, far apart and quite ungovernable. KwaZulu consists of no less than 29 separate enclaves on the land surface of South Africa.

The fact that the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief K.D. Matanzima, had to negotiate the independence of his people from South Africa was the result of a historical accident for which he was in no way responsible. At the end of the 19th century, the chiefs and people of Transkei asked for the

protection of Queen Victoria. Having gained this, they, in return, gave her their allegiance. The Transkei was at the time a colony of Britain. When the Union of South Africa was given dominion status in 1910, Transkei was unilaterally incorporated into South Africa, without her consent, by an act of the British Parliament. Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (as they are now called) remained British protectorates and they negotiated their independence from Britain in September, 1966, October, 1966 and September, 1968, respectively. All are sovereign independent states and are members of the Commonwealth, the United Nations and the Organization of Africa Unity.

In 1961, when South Africa became a republic and left the Commonwealth, as a result of a plebiscite in which only white people were allowed to vote, Transkei was involuntarily involved in this withdrawal. Chief Matanzima has said that if his people had been allowed to vote in 1961 they would have decided to remain in the Commonwealth and, in this event, Transkei would have negotiated her independence from Britain.

The fact that Transkei was forced to negotiate its independence from South Africa, a country whose hands were and are soiled with guilt, should attract world sympathy rather than ostracism. The people of Transkei are no more responsible for the tyranny of blacks in South Africa, than the peoples of occupied Europe, during World War II, were responsible for the Nazi atrocities, the concentration camps and the gas chambers.

Transkei rejects apartheid as being morally wicked and, since its independence in 1976, Transkei has abolished all racial discrimination. Transkei has quarrelled with the white man or with people of any race or religion. It does not wish to interfere with the internal policy of any country, unless its own safety is threatened. For this reason it has condemned the unilateral independence for Rhodesia as declared by Ian Smith in 1965, nor could it support any final settlement in Rhodesia which did not commend itself to the British government, since legal independence for Rhodesia (or Zimbabwe) depends on legislation being passed through the British Parliament. Similarly it hopes for a peaceful settlement of the constitutional dispute in Namibia.

in accordance with the conditions laid down by the United Nations Security Council.

Transkei broke off diplomatic relations with South Africa when the South African President signed an order annexing to South Africa the territory of East Griqualand, which historically had always been a part of Transkei. This was a unilateral and hostile act. Diplomatic relations will not be restored.

Transkei is not aligned in the power struggle between the superpowers of East and West. It feels more at home with the West, since it has rejected Marxist Leninism as a way of life for its people. It will not allow Cuban guerrillas or other mercenaries to operate from its territory. It welcomes and encourages overseas foreign investment.

In due course, after appropriate preliminary steps have been taken (which will take time) Transkei will apply to rejoin the Commonwealth and will also make application to join the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

Transkei is a small country in a world which has been diminished in size through scientific advance. It believes that it has a distinctive contribution to make to these three international organizations, to whose principles it, in each case, fully subscribes.

Humphry Berkeley was a British member of Parliament from 1959-1966. He is a political adviser to the Prime Minister of Transkei.

## Military Challenge in Peking

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—Peking is once again dropping hints about a military conspiracy that supposedly is working to wrest power from the present leadership. A recent Peking broadcast has raised the old issue of "who shall control the gun?" insisting that the army must be under the party's "absolute" control. It spoke of conspirators who "always wanted to usurp military power" as a necessary preliminary to taking over "supreme party and state power," and it implied that this was what they were after now.

One example of military opposition to Peking was provided by the Liberation Army Daily, which let it be understood that military commanders were refusing the orders of the political leadership transferring them from one command to another. During previous struggles between the party and the military, Peking sought to weaken the power of the army leaders had long exercised over the areas they had controlled by transferring them to new posts.

### 'No Bargaining'

"When a comrade is transferred," said the Liberation Army Daily at the beginning of last month, "there should be no room for bargaining." But the warning obviously had little effect, for a week later the paper returned to the charge with specific complaints about the refusal of unidentified commanders to act on Peking's orders as politically motivated. Followers of the "Gang of Four," the radicals who were defeated during the post-Mao power struggle, were "undermining our army's discipline." The paper made it clear that its strictures applied to "some leading cadres" who had "no sense of discipline or law at all."

Commanders who received transfer orders would retort, "If you want me to go, you will have to explain clearly what is wrong with me" — which means that they took the orders to be politically motivated. They carried out such orders only if they "suited their wishes." If they did not like an order, "they disobeyed it, saying that the question of right and wrong had not been clarified" — thus making it doubly clear that political issues are involved. The paper indicated such an issue by drawing a distinction between local and national interests, and complaining that those who refused to carry out orders had lost sight of "overall interests."

Some commanders outside Peking have been dismissed, among allegations of corruption and misuse of authority, but this was obviously intended as a warning to military leaders close to the top of the

## The Groundwork For New Economics

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Mahbub ul Haq is adept at pouring new wine into old bottles. It is not what he says so much — for the facts on which he bases his observations have been around for some time — it is how he says it and to whom he says it.

Take his talk at the private meeting of Willy Brandt's Commission on the Third World which met recently in Mont Pelerin, Switzerland. This commission, lined with some of the great names of our present world — Pierre Mendès-France, Katharine Graham, Edward Heath and Amir Jamal — is attempting to examine why the North-South dialogue has slowed and what can be done to put it right. Haq was there, not in his role as a high official of the World Bank, but as one of the few people who can crystallize the essence of the problem of global imbalance. He does it in a way that appeals to the capacity for action of those in a position to influence the political levers in the rich world, while not betraying the suffering of the down-trodden who advocate he is.

Haq began his off-the-cuff remarks by noting, given how much anguish, how much political steam, has been generated by the North-South dialogue, how odd it is that there has been no attempt to define an agreed framework of principles — the equivalent of an Anglo-American plan for Rhodesia or a UN Resolution 242 for the Middle East.

So Haq threw six principles into the ring.

- A new economic order is required by the entire international community, not only by the developing countries.
- Both sides must eventually gain from any new arrangement if it is not to become either exploitation or dependency.
- The new order must be based squarely on the concept of equality of opportunity, both within and among nations.
- The major objectives of the new order should be to ensure accelerated development of the poor nations, uninterrupted and orderly growth in the developed countries and a better sharing of the benefits of growth nationally and internationally.
- The attainment of these objectives will require long-term structural changes, not short-term financial concessions.
- These changes can be negotiated only over time and in gradual stages by establishing an agreed framework for dialogue.

How can all this be done? First by being clear what price both sides are paying for ignoring what is going wrong. The developed countries lose out because the old order provides the wrong atmosphere for the solutions of their contemporary

problems, many of which are part and parcel of their relationship with the Third World: the end to inflationary pressures, assured supplies of energy and the continued access to raw materials and overseas markets. The poorer countries suffer because the arrangements of the old order give them only 10 to 15 per cent of the final price paid by consumers for their internationally traded commodities and only 4 per cent of the new liquidity created by international financial institutions.

Effective symbiosis needs effective reform. The rich countries should not protect their inefficient, labor-intensive industries. The developing nations should not attempt costly and uneconomic, capital-intensive industries, frustrating the chance of absorbing their overexpanding labor supply.

This means an end to the West's trade barriers, which, if removed, would enable the Third World to earn an additional \$24 billion a year. It means an end also to barriers to migration and restrictions on payments. It means an end also to crude profit maximization of the foreign investors. "Profit maximization is not a sin. It is the time horizon over which it is done that is criminal." The Third World, for its part, should provide a legally stable framework within which multinational firms can operate without undue uncertainty. Quoting the great Socialist economist, Prof. Joan Robinson of Cambridge, Haq said that there is "only one thing worse than being exploited by a capitalist and that is not to be exploited at all."

### Evolution

To make these changes work over the long run, Haq called for the evolution of three industrial structures — a system of international taxation, an international central bank and a global planning system. These institutions were implicit, he said, in the proposals for restructuring the world order that Lord Keynes made in the 1940s at the time of the Bretton Woods conference. Maybe the time is ripe for another Bretton Woods, this time not to restructure war-devastated Europe but to restructure a disoriented world.

The omens for such long-term reforms are not good. Haq warned the Brandt team: "Ruling administrations are often more worried about the next elections than the next generation." Yet although the immediate outlook is not too cheerful, we have until now lived reasonably successfully with ideas and structures that were as difficult to achieve in their day as these departures would be in 1978.

"Let us plant some new ideas," said Haq. "They will bloom one day."

command structure. One article spoke explicitly of transfer orders being refused by "comrades" now serving in "such big cities as Peking and Shanghai."

There has been a good deal of speculation about the position of the commander of the Peking military district and a member of the ruling Politburo, Gen. Chen Hsi-chen, who had strong links with the Gang of Four. He is closely associated with the mayor of Peking, Wu Te, another Politburo member, who has been repeatedly accused in wall posters of having worked for the Gang of Four.

If the reference to commanders who refused to give up their Peking posts is not aimed directly at Gen. Chen, it is certainly aimed at his subordinates — and therefore indirectly at the man who was "in charge" of the military district. The military commander of Peking knows that if the command structure he has built up over the years by staffing all the key posts with his own men is allowed to disintegrate, and new men are brought in, his own power would be seriously weakened.

Those military commanders who make an issue of it now may well be looking for excuses to justify their refusal to carry out the orders of the politicians. The military commander of Peking knows that if the command structure he has built up over the years by staffing all the key posts with his own men is allowed to disintegrate, and new men are brought in, his own power would be seriously weakened.

In a dictatorship, the man who controls the military units in and around the capital is usually one of the regime's key figures. Gen. Chen exercised that control while the Gang was in power, but the key role in overthrowing the Gang was played by the security units under Gen. Wang, not by the military.

Gen. Chen has been a marked man ever since, but he has built up a position of such power in the Peking military district that he could not be easily budged.

The calls now resounding in the Chinese press for purging the Gang of Four's followers, in the army seek to suggest that those members of the military who "conspired" against the political leadership want power for power's sake; but there are obviously important policy issues at stake. The army commanders who are now being asked to appear guilty through a wall poster, opposition in the army poses a much greater threat to Peking — even if the military does not present a united front, as it does not now and never has.

But the military does not have to be politically united to make Peking think twice about the policies it wants to pursue. Opposition from even a section of the military would be sufficient — and has indeed been sufficient on previous occasions — to cause a change of direction in Peking.

When the Peking press speaks of attempts by the military to usurp political power, it is really saying that the military is trying to bring about some such change of direction back to some kind of direct rule, though not to the extreme left favored by the Gang of Four.



## WINE The Miracle of Blending That Makes Champagne

By Jon Winthrop

REIMS, France May 10 (IHT)—Champagne is perhaps the most difficult wine in the world to make. Grown at the extreme northern limit of the vine in France, champagne grapes are barely ripe in most years. Three major varieties—two red, Pinot Noir and Pinot Meunier, and one white, Chardonnay—correspond respectively to three major regions: the Montagne de Reims, the Vallée de la Marne and the Côte des Blancs.

As if this weren't enough, scores of not hundreds, of ranked *crus* in each area reflect slight differences in climate and in the chalky subsoil of the Champagne area. Despite such variety and a general climate that is never the same from year to year, each company manages to produce an individual style of champagne that never varies.

How do they do it? It's all in the spring blending of the previous vintage's wines. Considering that this operation is carried out with young acid wines nearly three years before the suave finished product reaches the market, the result is little short of miraculous.

### Proportions a Secret

The precise proportions of different *crus* in the annual blending are, of course, each firm's most closely guarded secret. But since each seeks to maintain its distinct house style, there is little incentive to copy, and lately some companies, such as Henriot, have been willing to give at least the broad outlines of their blend.

Henriot is a small company (annual sales of 1.3 million bottles) with a reputation in France for quality. Henriot's sound finances, based on an association with Phi-

lippe de Rothschild's wine firm, La Bergerie, permitted it last year to take over the much larger (3 million bottles annually), export-directed, but financially weak, Charles Heidsieck company.

Although both brands are now headed by the Henriot cellar team, headed by oenologist Daniel Thibault, Charles Heidsieck's style remains distinctly different from Henriot's, as it was before the takeover. For instance, some 30 different and mostly *grands crus* go into the Henriot blend, but as many as 80 make up the Charles Heidsieck style.

Joseph Henriot, president of the company that bears his name, explained the differences in blending necessary to achieve a uniform result with two contrasting vintages: the rich, full wines from sunny 1976 and the thin acid ones from rainy 1977.

### Known for Finesse

To maintain the dry finesse for which Henriot is known, the 1976 blend called for a lot of light *blanc de blancs* (white wine from white Chardonnay grapes). Few reserve wines were necessary with this round, full year.

The 1977 blend called for exactly the opposite: 40 per cent old wines, versus 15 per cent in 1976, to attain the same degree of smoothness. And, of course, much less *blanc de blancs* and more full-bodied *blancs de noirs* from the Montagne de Reims also helped to smooth out 1977's acidity.

Mr. Henriot also explained that "the novovintage wine in a good year is harder to make than in a poor year because the *grain*, the best wines of a good year, have already gone to make the vintage



Four hectares of pyramidal quarries carved out in Gallo-Roman times serve as aging cellars for the Henriot champagne company.

champagne from that year. In a poor year, when there will be no vintage wine, you can draw on the best *crus* and the best reserve wines from good years to make the non-vintage blend.

"You also have to take into consideration what you have available and what will be available for future years. In the spring of 1977, some of the Chardonnay vines froze, so we had to hold back on it and save some for future years that may need reserve *blanc de blancs*."

In any case, the various new white *crus* are blended among themselves as are the *crus blancs de*

*noirs* and the reserve wines before these separate blends are combined into the final overall blend.

This comes out as a thin, acid, slightly fizzy and rosy-tinted wine that bears almost no resemblance to what will be drunk some three years later as novovintage Henriot.

But the secondary fermentation (*prise de mousse*) in the bottle blanches it and aging in Henriot's four hectares of extraordinary pyramidal cellars, carved out as quarries in Gallo-Roman times, brings the harsh blend to the smooth maturity and finesse that you expect in a finished champagne.

Alvin Nikolais's undulating and fluctuating projections and lighting.

"Deja Vu" (1977), a series of short solos by and for Louis to a group of familiar pieces for classical guitar, was both hilarious and a prodigious display of body control. In "Index" (1973), the comedy was blacker. Garcia's costumes for the troupe simulated life-sized models of nervous systems and Nikolais's lighting also was full of ganglia-like effects to go with the modern urban neuroses projected by the dancers to some arbitrary woodwind and percussion sounds recorded by the Oregon Ensemble.

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Congenial Dance

"Schubert" (1977), set to the "Trout" Quintet, is as congenial a dance tribute as the composer is likely to have in this anniversary year. The fluidity, lyricism and melodic inventiveness of the music was engagingly matched in the comings and goings of eight dancers, the solid and cheerful colors of Frank Garcia's costumes and in

## FASHION IN PARIS

### A Look at the Prospects for the House of Boussac

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 10 (IHT)—The fate of the Boussac textile empire, which is on the verge of collapse, brings up the question: Will the house of Dior be sold?

The problem will be settled Friday morning when Boussac's so-called "survival plan" comes up at a general assembly of stockholders. A press statement issued by the group, however, is not as bad as it looks and that bankruptcy can be avoided by several measures, concerning, notably, the financial structure of the group.

At this point, the Comptoir Industriel du Textile France (CITF), Boussac's holding company, employs 11,500 workers in 26 companies, mainly textile factories in Lorraine and around Chateauroux. To help meet its debts, the group is laying off 1,600 workers today. Humbert Fusco-Vigne, a spokesman for the group, said:

"The fate of the Boussac group rests on whether or not the French government will help out. As of now, the prospects are gloomy."

A recent speech by new Industry Minister Andre Giraud to the National Assembly made it clear that the government would be more choosy than in the past in its aid policy. Right after the elections.

### On the Arts Agenda

Forthcoming events in the Spring Festival of the American Center for Students and Artists in Paris include "Earth, Moon, Mars, Jupiter: Video From Interplanetary Space," a seven-monitor video installation organized by The Kitchen of New York, daily except Sunday until May 21 from 2 to 7 p.m. at the center (261 Boulevard Raspail); a concert by Philip Glass of his own solo organ music, at the



Marcel Boussac in 1970.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre had also said that the government would not help badly run industries.

### Debts

The group owes 100 million francs to the French government and will ask for an extension of credit, plus an additional 100 million francs, of which 30 million will be used to pay severance while the rest will go for equipment, Mr.

Fusco-Vigne said. This plan covers four months, he added.

The group plans to pay back the government by selling 350-million-francs worth of real estate, of which half is mortgaged. Mr. Fusco-Vigne said. The stockholders are mostly members of the Boussac family, he added, including Marcel Boussac and his nephew, Jean-Claude Boussac, who is the major stockholder with 52 per cent of the shares and has also been in charge of CITF for the last three years. If the assembly fails to agree on the plan's lines, the CITF will have little choice but to declare bankruptcy.

Over the last 60 years, French cotton king Marcel Boussac, 89, built an empire that ranged from textiles to racehorses. At one point he owned the Saint Cloud racetrack. On of his most spectacular moves was in back a young and shy fashion designer named Christian Dior in 1946.

In 1947, Dior's New Look made world headlines and was the start of the Dior empire. Despite the death of the designer in 1957—he was replaced by Marc Bohan—the house went on expanding until now it has a yearly business turnover of \$220 million, "the largest figure of any fashion house," said Jacques Rouet, who is one of the trium-

virate that rules Dior (the other two being Marcel and Jean-Claude Boussac).

Through the years of crisis that affected the whole French textile industry, Marcel Boussac had to sell a number of assets, including the Saint Cloud racetrack and the Dior perfumes, which went to Moët and Chandon champagnes.

Recently, there were rumors that Marcel Boussac might sell his newspaper L'Aurore (the also owns Paris-Turf) to (nephew) Marcel Dussault, for a reported figure of 150 million francs, and that he would also get rid of his Jardy stud farm outside Paris.

But unless the group files for bankruptcy, it seems unlikely that either the stud farm or the house of Dior will go for sale—the first one, for sentimental reasons, the second, for financial reasons, Dior being largely in the black.

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## DANCE IN PARIS: Companies With a Penchant for Total Theater

By David Stevens

PARIS, May 10 (IHT)—May has decidedly become the annual dance month in Paris and this May could almost be billed as the month of Alvin Nikolais. Nikolais and his troupe are not due in town for a couple of weeks, but two of his former principal dancers now on their own—Murray Louis and Carolyn Carlson—have made the last couple of weeks busy enough.

Both Louis and Carlson are too much themselves to justify speaking of a Nikolais école, but they share with the master a penchant for a kind of total theater in which dance is only one of the elements, along with sound, sets, costumes and lighting.

The differences show up first of

all in the names. In the Murray Louis Dance Company, which has just kicked off almost two solid months of dance at the Theatre de la Ville, choreography and the fantastic manipulation of the human body is the main thing. With Carlson and her Groupe de Recherches Theatrales de l'Opera de Paris, dance in the usual sense often recedes far into the background, leaving the foreground to one or more of the other elements.

Louis and his eight dancers brought a program of two recent works and one older one that added up to an exhilarating and highly individual evening. "Quirky" is a word that is sometimes applied to Louis's choreography. It is also inventive, humorous, unexpected, and so high-speed that repetitions

of sequences are usually welcome for a second chance to see what just went by.

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"Year of the Horse," which is what 1978 is, according to the Chinese calendar, is the title and theme of Carlson's current spectacle at the

Opera, signifying a year of breakthrough and of crossing frontiers. The frontiers are clearly very personal ones in a world almost too private for a public spectacle.

Dance here has receded to the point that immobility is the predominant visual impression of this 80-minute event, and what sense of movement there is comes primarily from Jean Schwarz's electronic mixture of natural sounds (heavy rain, wind, galloping horses) and traditional instruments from exotic places.

Hachiro Kanno's costumes and huge backdrop calligraphies gave the proceedings the aspect of a series of picturesque Japanese tableaux, but they could not relieve an encroaching sense of monotony and lack of focus.

Three ballets based on Federico Garcia Lorca, with choreography by Fred Howald, comprise a new program of the Frankfurt Ballet that will be given May 13 in the Kammerspiel. The three are "Lied," to music by Roman Haubenstock-Ramati, and "Yerma," with a score by Bruno Libera, both being performed for the first time, and "Schrei," to music by George Crumb.

The Netherlands Institute in Paris is presenting a weekend of Dutch and French contemporary music May 20-21 with performers that include pianist Claude Helffer, cellist Michel Roche, soprano Lucia Kerssens and flutist Harrie Starreveld.

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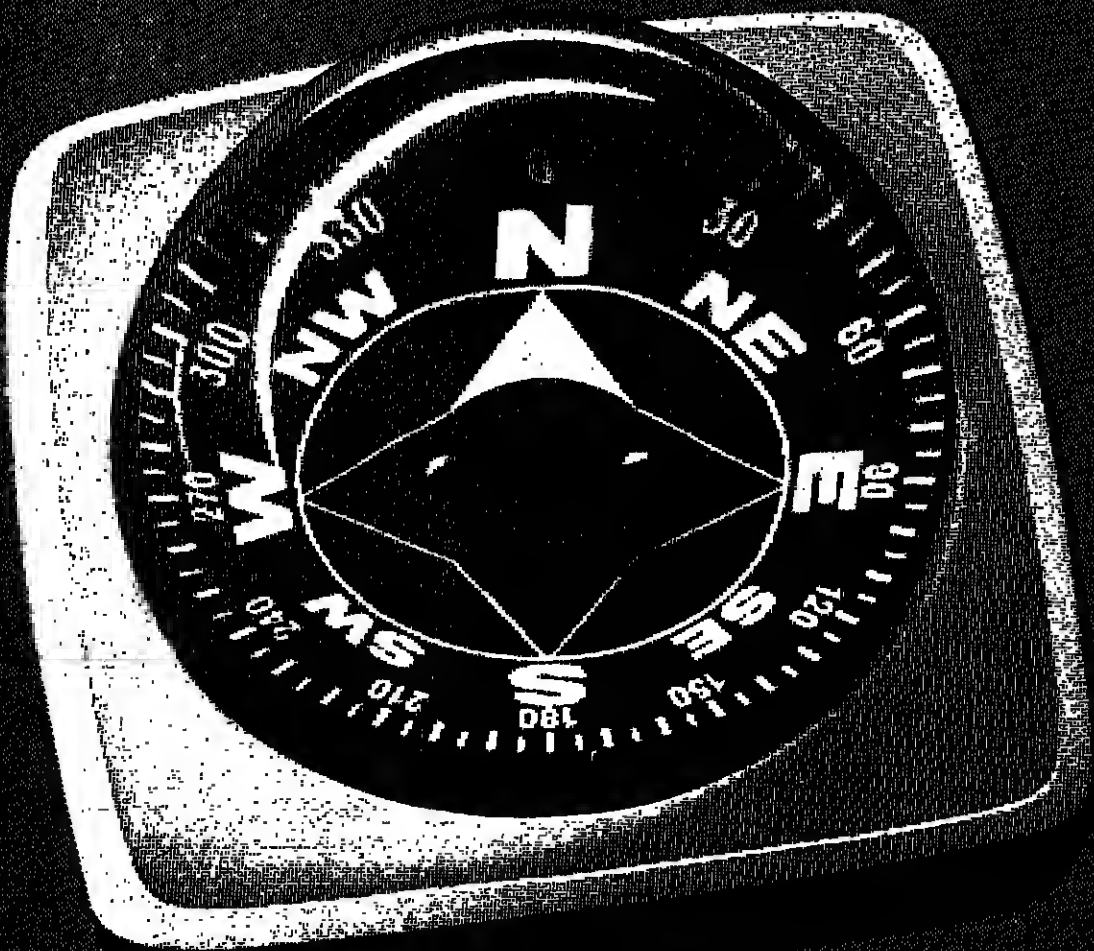
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**Bonn Economic Indices Mixed**

By John M. Geddes  
BONN, May 10 (AP-DJ)—The long-awaited first-quarter economic statistics for West Germany are in, and, although they are not particularly positive, opinion is divided whether the government should initiate new measures to stimulate the economy.

"The figures just aren't clear right now; the government will have to wait and see" if stimulus is

**Needs Unclear  
For '78 Growth**

needed, one bank economist said. Another said that "the government isn't about to apply any stimulus now. They'll wait and use it, if needed, as a political trump card at the July summit. Besides, that will give them two more months to analyze the figures."

Despite calls from abroad and from some domestic sectors for more expansion, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government has reiterated constantly its objections to quick stimulus and that a review will be made before the July economic summit to see what, if anything, is needed.

Generally, the first-quarter results present a mixed picture. The two most politically important indices—unemployment and inflation—improved. While the economic trend indicators declined. The major indicators for the first three or four months showed:

- Industrial output fell a preliminary 1.8 percent in March from February. Since 1977, the seasonally adjusted index has declined 5.1 percent.

- New orders to the manufacturing industry rose 0.6 percent in March from February but the seasonally adjusted indicator was still 10.9 percent below its year-end level.

- Domestic orders to the manufacturing industry were off 11.4 percent at end-March from Jan. 1. Domestic orders for capital goods at end-March were off a seasonally adjusted 18.7 percent from December 1977.

- Unemployment declined to 4.4 percent of the workforce in April, its lowest level in six months, compared with 4.9 percent in March and 4.8 percent in December.

- The cost-of-living index declined to a preliminary 2.9 percent annual growth rate in April, compared with a 3.5 percent annual rate at year-end 1977.

Economies Minister Otto Lambsdorff had warned late last month that "the first-quarter economic results won't be representative." He said bad weather, a metalworkers strike and exceedingly high year-end orders all would contribute to a deceptively sluggish appearance.

Bundesbank President Otmar Emminger said yesterday that while first-quarter growth was almost at a "standstill" because of strikes, he agreed with Mr. Lambsdorff that stimulatory measures at this time would not be "reasonable." At any rate, he said, the first economic figures released for April hint at a slight recovery.

**Trend Unclear**

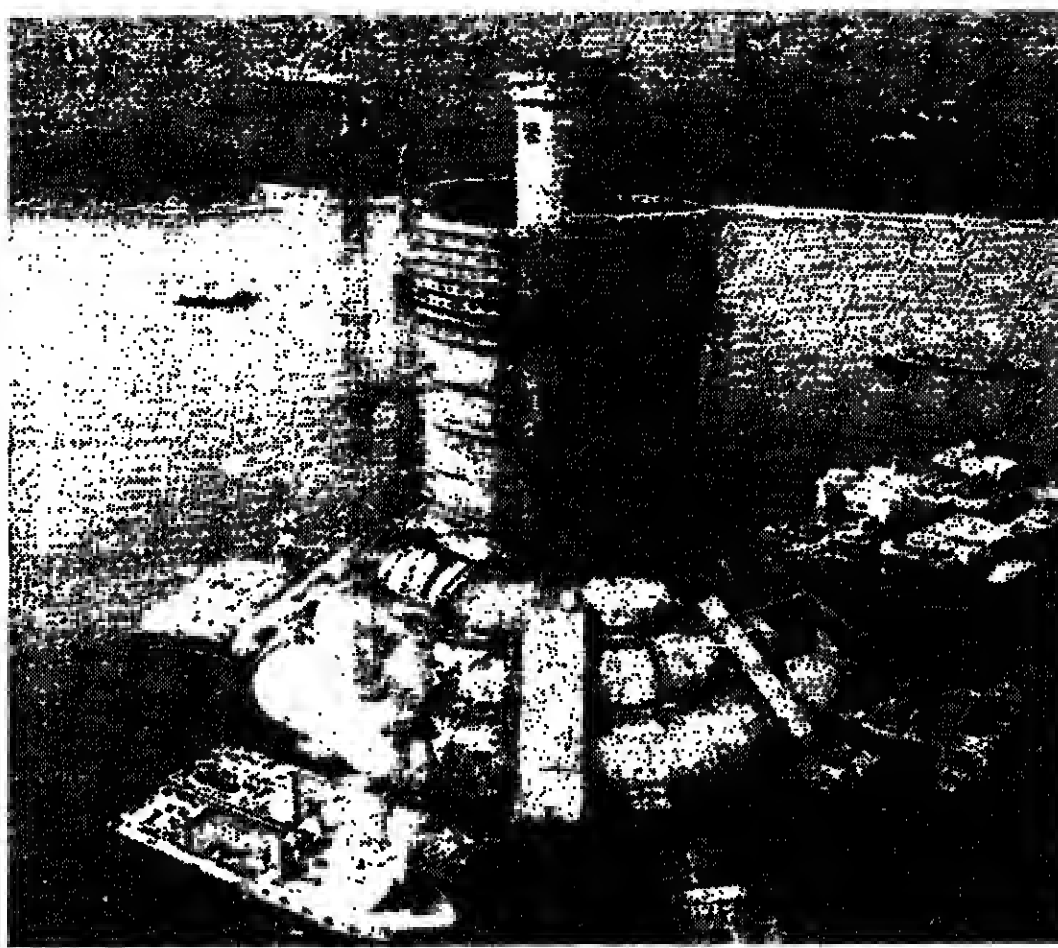
Most bank economists agree. Currently, they say, the trend is not clear enough to make any decisions on what, if anything, should be done. They were even hesitant to describe the current economic situation as a "pause." One economist at a leading Frankfurt bank said that "the (stimulative) measures taken last year are still in the pipeline...the general correction aimed at by the measures hasn't yet been achieved." Another said, "I wouldn't call it a pause, rather, the economy is unstable—time is needed" to see which way it will turn.

This view contrasts sharply with growing calls for action from other sectors. Perhaps the most influential voice for more stimulus has been that of the country's five leading economic institutes who forecast in a joint report in late April that the rate would reach only 2.5 percent in 1978, one percentage point below the government's forecast. Three of the institutes called for a 5-percent across-the-board tax cut while the other two urged higher federal spending or a more flexible stance by the unions on wage demands.

Mr. Schmidt was quick to dismiss the suggestion for tax cuts, saying, "The federal government does not intend to contribute to new discussions or even new decisions as some, but not all, institutes demand. Our country's financial position is by no means as bad as the opposition says it is, but it is also not good enough for us to suck our necks out without risking too much."

Mr. Emminger echoed the same thoughts last night, warning, "It becomes increasingly apparent that the measures already approved will boost the total public-sector deficit from 38.5 billion Deutsche marks to 60 billion DM, or 2 percent of gross national product," this year.

Mr. Emminger, commenting on calls from overseas for quick growth, said that "others should understand, in the face of so many structural problems, the barriers to Germany's desired economic growth. We in turn should understand that, for instance, the Americans also need a lot of time to deal with inflation...but perhaps we will accomplish it with growth faster than the Americans with inflation."



**NORTH SEA MONSTER**—The largest moving object ever made, weighing over 601,000 tons with a height of 776 feet and a base of 10,010 square feet and the biggest in the world, Chevron Petroleum's Nintan oil production platform stands off Skye, Scotland, where it was built. The rig is being prepared to be towed out into the North Sea to begin work at the end of this month.

**Siemens, Akzo Also Report****BASF's Pre-Tax Earnings Slump 38%**

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany, May 10 (AP-DJ)—BASF's parent-company pre-tax profit slumped 38 percent in the first quarter of 1978 to 142 million Deutsche marks from 231 million DM the previous year, the company said today.

Parent-company turnover dropped 7.9 percent from a year earlier to 2,413 billion DM from 2,622 billion DM. Domestic sales accounted for 1,083 billion DM of turnover, off 10 percent. Exports fell 6 percent to 1,330 billion DM, accounting for 55.1 percent of turnover compared to 54 percent a year earlier but export earnings continued to decline.

The company said world group turnover fell 5.2 percent to 2,413 billion DM in the first quarter from 2,536 billion DM.

Presenting the company's annual report, management board chairman Matthias Seefelder said that the company, the world's second largest chemical concern, faced a "price crisis" in the bulk plastics sector. However, he firmly rejected the idea that Common Market plastic makers should seek to establish a production cartel aimed at cutting overcapacity, similar to an arrangement currently under consideration for synthetic fibers.

In contrast to fibers, output volume of plastics is rising. Mr. Seefelder noted. While overcapacity is currently estimated at about 35 percent in the sector, production could once again grow into existing capacity if prices improved.

Results for the rest of the year are not expected to deteriorate as badly as in the first quarter, if only because the first quarter of 1977 was particularly strong, Mr. Seefelder said.

Group losses in 1977 directly attributable to exchange-rate fluctuations totaled about 100 million DM, the company added. Group operating losses in the refinery sector totaled 155 million DM in 1977, against 44 million DM in 1976.

**Siemens Net Up 8.6%**

MUNICH, May 10 (AP-DJ)—Siemens' after-tax earnings climbed 8.6 percent to 377 million DM in the first six months of the current fiscal year from 255 million DM a year earlier, the company said today.

World turnover rose 3 percent in the period ended March 30 to 13.2 billion DM while domestic sales gained 3 percent to 6.5 billion DM. Foreign sales climbed 4 percent to 6.7 billion DM.

However, the company noted without giving absolute figures, adjusting results to account for consolidation of Kraftwerk Union (KWU) from January 1, 1977, sales fell 11 percent from a year earlier. It said delays in booking large or-

ders for KWU were responsible for the drop.

The company said order inflow in the first six months, including KWU results, rose 8.2 percent to 14.5 billion DM. The company said there was no year-to-year change in KWU results are excluded. Domestic orders climbed 9 percent to 6.6 billion DM in the half but foreign orders slipped 8 percent to 7.9 billion DM.

**Akzo Net Off 80.7%**

ARNHEM, The Netherlands, (Reuters)—Akzo's net earnings plunged 80.7 percent to 2.5 million guilders (about \$1.12 million) in the first quarter of 1978 from 13 million guilders a year earlier due in part to higher taxes, the company said today.

Operating profit rose to 90.1 million guilders from 84.9 million guilders. Sales eased 1.2 percent to 2.65 billion guilders from 2.68 billion due to the appreciation of the guilder against the dollar, the company said. Synthetic fibers and chemical sales declined but turnover in pharmaceuticals, consumer and miscellaneous products rose.

The company said that "the fact that the results for the first quarter of 1978 are just positive" must be viewed against "the traditional seasonal market weakness in the third quarter." The company reiterated its forecast in the annual report that cost-cutting programs will restore profitability in 1978 and significantly improve earnings in 1979.

**Stocks Gain Slightly  
On Active Big Board**

NEW YORK, May 10 (Reuters)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed narrowly and slightly higher today in active trading, with moderate profit-taking in the final hour canceling earlier gains.

"The market is in a consolidation phase, but thus far it has been marked more by a withdrawal of buying interest than an increase in selling pressure," one analyst said. One factor lending support to the market in an otherwise quiet session, analysts said, was a government report late in the afternoon that U.S. retail sales rose 2 percent in April and were up 9.3 percent from a year earlier following a 1.1-percent gain the previous month.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained a slight 0.09 point to 822.16 after rising a point early in the session tacking on more than 4 points before heading downward.

Advancing issues led declines 779-to-605.

Volume rose to 33.33 million shares, up from 30.86 million yesterday.

Prices were higher in active trading on the American Stock Exchange with the market-value index rising 0.50 to 140.68.

Analysts said institutional investors, the driving force behind the recent market rally, apparently remained on the sidelines, awaiting possible new developments in areas of monetary policy and interest rates.

Boeing was active and up 3/8 to 49 1/2, following the announcement Singapore International Airlines will buy \$900 million worth of Boeing aircraft with engines built by United Tech's Pratt & Whitney unit.

Seven-Up jumped six points to 46 in over the counter trading after

Philip Morris sweetened its offer. Philip Morris rose 3/4 to 64 3/4.

In Chicago, wheat closed mixed, corn and oats fractionally higher and soybeans irregularly higher on the Board of Trade.

**U.K. Seeks  
Wider Role  
In N. Sea**

From Wire Dispatches  
LONDON, May 10—Britain will use the next round of offshore production licensing to strengthen its control of oil reserves, Energy Secretary Tony Benn said today.

The department published today its proposals for the sixth round of offshore exploration and production licenses covering about 40 blocks. Mr. Benn said licenses will probably be issued in 1979.

Applicants will be able to offer the British National Oil Corp. more than the standard 51-percent equity share in the licenses and can also offer to carry BNO's costs during the exploration and appraisal phases, according to the proposals.

The secretary said that although these offers are not compulsory, the companies' responses will be taken into account in assessing applications. "I am determined to use this round to strengthen British control over our own offshore oil resources," he said.

The sixth round marks the next stage of the government's strategy of licensing smaller amounts of territory at more frequent intervals. The results of the last round, encompassing 71 blocks, were announced in February 1977. As in that round, the state-owned oil corporation would be a co-licensee with a full equity interest of at least 51 percent. Unlike the previous round, the decision as to who should be the operator for the development stage of an area would be deferred until a discovery is made and development is contemplated.

"In the future, therefore, the Secretary of State (for energy) will initially approve the operator for the exploration phase only," the document proposes. BNO's is expected to be operator for the exploration phase in six blocks, and its role could expand in the development stage of these and other blocks.

Other factors introduced governing the assessment of applications include the applicant's record in providing training for work on offshore installation and its overall past performance and willingness to grant BNO the option to buy or sell the partners' share of oil and gas from the block at market prices.

One criterion, apparently aimed directly at U.S. companies operating in the North Sea, says that "where a body incorporated in a country outside the U.K. applies for a license or holds a controlling interest in the applicant, how far equitable treatment is afforded in such other country" would be taken into consideration. Mr. Benn said this can be placed within the context of U.S. legislative proposals.

**Company  
Reports**

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

I.T.T.			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	3,300	2,950	
Profits	157.0	143.3	
Per share	1.11	1.04	
Tesoro Petroleum			
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	295.5	320.1	
Profits	8.0	5.6	
Per Share	0.46	0.26	
4 months			
1978	1977		
Revenue	605.8	609.3	
Profits	18.74	12.64	
Per Share	1.13	0.64	

**Credit Suisse to Buy 31% Interest  
In CSWW Held by Merrill Lynch**

ZURICH, May 10 (AP-DJ)—Credit Suisse has decided not to allow Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith to retain the 31-percent stake in Credit Suisse White Weld (CSWW) that it acquired when it bought White Weld Holdings recently.

The third largest Swiss bank said it would exercise its option to buy the Merrill Lynch stake and add it to the 45 percent of CSWW it already has. The bulk of the remainder is held by a cancer research foundation based in Geneva.

Though Credit Suisse officials would not confirm it, it is understood that the Swiss bank will pay Merrill Lynch between 45 million and 50 million Swiss francs (about \$23-25 million). As part of the agreement, CSWW will continue to use existing names for its operations outside North America.

Having made the decision to exercise its option, Credit Suisse now is faced with a variety of options to restore its U.S. links through CSWW, which itself is about \$15 million richer through the sale of its 30-percent stake in White Weld. Sources said that as yet, Credit Suisse had made no decision whether to acquire a U.S. brokerage house, acquire a stake in one, take on another U.S. partner in CSWW or go it alone from its European base.

CSWW is among the top 10 managers in the international capital market, and White Weld is thought to have provided about one-third of its bond placing power.

For Merrill Lynch, which bought White Weld for the estimated book

value of \$50 million, the Credit Suisse decision means it will have acquired White Weld minus the desirable CSWW connection for roughly between \$25 million and \$27.5 million.

Credit Suisse officials said that the negotiations with Merrill Lynch were friendly and sources said that the two sides terminated their talks when it became clear that to maintain the connection posed the risk to both of "too many potential problems."

**S. Korea Widens  
Deficit in Trade**

SEOUL, May 10 (AP-DJ)—South Korea's deficits on current-account trade widened sharply in the first four months of 1978 from a year earlier while industrial output surged 5.8 percent in March from the previous month, the Economic Planning Board reported today.

The current-account deficit rose 46 percent to \$95 million from \$65 million a year earlier. The trade deficit widened 26 percent to \$465 million from a \$364-million deficit a year earlier. Exports for the period rose 28 percent to \$3,637 billion free on board while imports also rose 28 percent to \$4,102 billion including cost, insurance and freight.

The country's seasonally adjusted industrial production index for March was up 5.8 percent from February and up 26.8 percent from a year earlier.

Foreign exchange holdings in April declined \$139 million from March to \$4.13 billion, the board also said.

**Who flies 747s  
to the USA from  
all these cities?**

Amsterdam  
Bahrein  
Brussels  
Delhi  
Frankfurt  
London  
Munich  
Rome  
Tehran

With more 747s than any other airline, we fly you by 747 from all these cities. So you enjoy more head room, leg room and space to walk about in. Plus eight music channels,\* two films to choose from,\* three different menus in Economy Class and the only 747 First Class upstairs dining room. (Be sure to book your table when you reserve your seat.) PAN AM

\*Nominal charge in Economy Class

**Pan Am's People**

Their experience makes the difference

**CURRENCY AND COMMODITY TRADING FOR PROFIT**

Conference Negresco Hotel, Nice (France)

Wednesday, May 17, 1978. Time: 17.00-18.30.

Free instruction see below

In the past few years investors worldwide have become conscious of the tremendous profit potential in the currency and commodity markets. One of the world's leading experts on these volatile markets will conduct the lecture. The short and longer-term outlook for gold, silver, platinum, copper and all major currencies will be discussed and specific recommendations will be made. All commodity markets in London, New York and Chicago will be covered. A comprehensive question and answer period will follow. Reservations are necessary, please telephone Nice (93) 82.23.32 or London (01) 235-9683.



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7-9 Promenade des Anglais  
Nice 06000  
Tel: (93) 82.23.32  
Telex: 970724

**NACIONAL HOTELERA S.A.**

has acquired a majority interest in

**MADRID PALACE HOTEL S.A.**

a Belgian company owner and operator of the  
RITZ and PALACE HOTELS in MADRID

The undersigned initiated this transaction and acted as financial advisor to

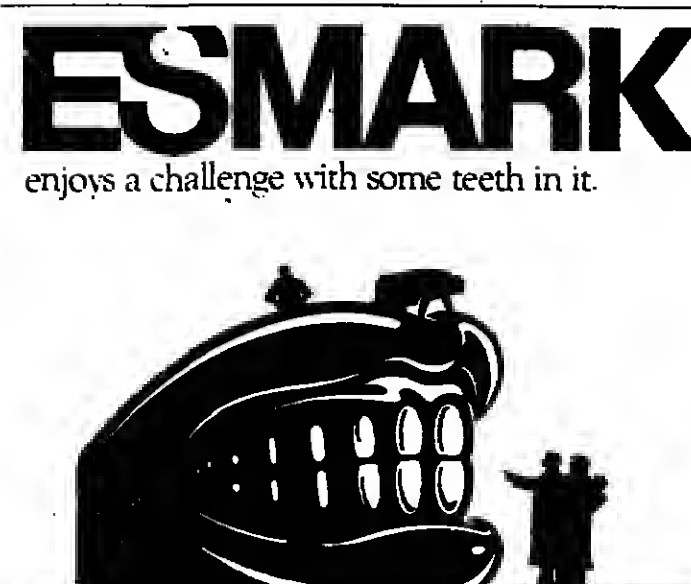
NACIONAL HOTELERA S.A.

*Barque Rothschild*



## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 10

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yld.	P/E	100s.
(Continued From Page 8)															
41 47% Int'l Pk 4.75	18	33%	53%	1/2											
42 54% Int'l Pk 5.00	18	33%	53%	1/2											
43 54% Int'l Pk 5.00	18	33%	53%	1/2											
44 54% Int'l Pk 5.00	18	33%	53%	1/2											
45 54% Int'l Pk 5.00	18	33%	53%	1/2											
46 54% Int'l Pk 5.00	18	33%	53%	1/2											
47 54% Int'l Pk 5.00	18	33%	53%	1/2											
48 54% Int'l Pk 5.00	18	33%	53%	1/2											
49 54% Int'l Pk 5.00	18	33%	53%	1/2											
50 54% Int'l Pk 5.00	18	33%	53%	1/2											



Ask a dentist whose supplies he buys, and he surely would not name Esmark. Yet he probably uses materials and equipment from an Esmark subsidiary. It began in 1973 when Patterson Dental Company came to Esmark as part of an important acquisition. It worked out so well that part of another dental supply company was added in 1976. Then there's Esmark's Playtex, whose TEK Toothbrushes help to maintain the good work your dentist does. Dental products—an interesting adjunct to Esmark's businesses in food, fertilizers, energy, and personal products. Esmark, Inc., 55 East Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

International Stock Indexes				Eurocurrency Interest Rates			
	1978	1977	1976			Dollar	D-Mark
Amsterdam	89.80	89.90	85.60	1 M.	7 1/4	7 3/4	3 1/4 - 3 1/2
Brussels	121.80	125.24	124.04	3 M.	7 1/2	7 9/16	3 1/2 - 3 3/4
Frankfurt	148.88	144.18	151.39	6 M.	7 5/8	7 7/8	3 1/2 - 3 3/4
London	470.80	471.10	474.30	1 Y.	8 1/4	8 3/4	3 3/4 - 4 1/4
London 500	211.10	211.37	225.85				
Paris	45.80	45.85	43.57				
Stockholm	104.36	103.66	107.49				
Sweden	681.00	682.00	681.00	1 M.	7 1/4	7 3/4	1 1/4 - 1 1/2
Tokyo (1)	210.40	211.41	211.41	3 M.	7 1/2	7 9/16	1 1/4 - 1 1/2
Tokyo (2)	5,446.12	5,490.25	5,553.84	6 M.	7 5/8	7 7/8	1 1/4 - 1 1/2
Yokohama	344.00	347.20	343.00	1 Y.	8 1/4	8 3/4	1 1/2 - 1 3/4
[n] new							







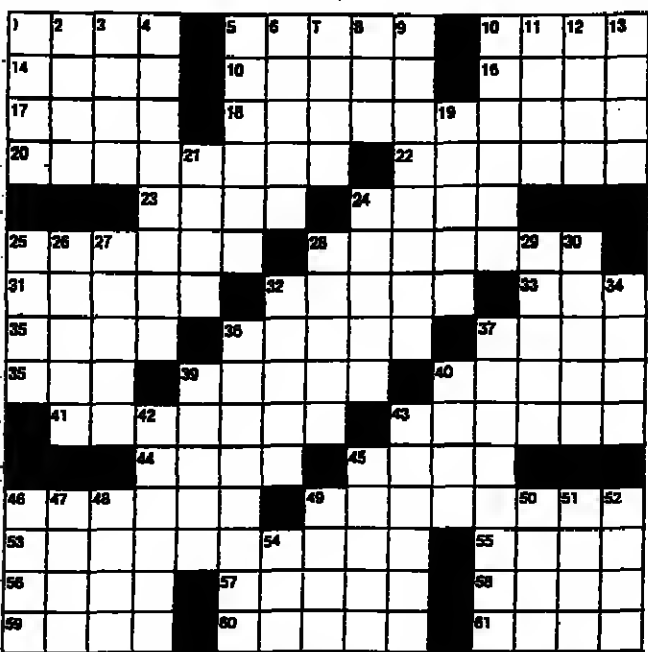








CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Croatian native  
5 Alongside, at sea  
10 Hat feature  
14 Cougar  
15 Wrist  
16 Verdi heroine  
17 N.C. campus  
18 James —  
20 Comedian  
22 Jimmy and family  
23 Fong and Grant  
25 up (stick in bed)  
24 Arroz  
26 Italian chief's standby  
28 Netman Jimmy  
31 Shakespearean sprite  
32 Gay —  
33 Before theta  
35 Cinema idol  
James: 1931-55  
36 Less furnished  
37 Opponent of James II  
38 — Diego  
39 Makes a stab at  
40 Fine-grained rock  
41 James (or Jimmy) from Pa.  
43 Stated a judgment
- DOWN**
- 1 Burned up the road  
2 Miss Bett  
3 Cupid  
4 Space scientist  
James  
5 Vinegary  
6 Made a sheepish sound  
7 Bobbles  
8 Calendar abbr.  
9 Author James  
10 City area  
Spanish style  
11 Moreno of movies
- PEANUTS**
- 12 The same  
13 Viking II's target  
19 Scene of Allies' final victory in 1918  
21 Brad or spud  
24 Works of a 19th-century French painter  
25 Gown on the toes  
26 Zones  
27 Giggle  
28 Proofreader's mark  
29 Actress Ada  
30 Steps over a fence  
32 Matches up  
34 Mellowed  
36 Boxer James J.  
37 Artist James  
38 Nasal sound  
42 Make a web  
43 Feeling happy  
44 Certain daisies  
45 Quiver item  
46 Sharif  
47 — me  
48 Bagnold  
49 Wine: Prefix  
50 — to (stopped the ship)  
51 Author James: 1900-55  
52 Give to a borrower  
54 Irish Sea isle

WEATHER

C F			C F				
ALGARVE	20	68	Clear	MADRID	15	54	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Cloudy	MILAN	20	65	Sunny
ANKARA	17	63	Cloudy	MILWAUKEE	18	64	Cloudy
ATHENS	20	68	Clear	MONTREAL	11	52	Rain
BEIRUT	27	81	Clear	MOSCOW	9	48	Storm
BELGRADE	13	55	Overcast	MUNICH	12	53	Clear
BERLIN	8	46	Overcast	NEW YORK	17	63	Sunny
BRUSSELS	12	53	Cloudy	OSLO	17	63	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	21	69	Cloudy	OSLO	9	48	Clear
BUDAPEST	15	59	Cloudy	PARIS	14	57	Clear
CASABLANCA	19	66	Clear	PRAGUE	7	45	Rain
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Cloudy	ROME	19	66	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Clear	SOFIA	16	61	Storm
DUBLIN	20	68	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	6	43	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	8	46	Cloudy	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	16	61	Rain	TEL AVIV	28	82	Clear
FRANKFURT	14	57	Cloudy	TOBIL	19	64	Rain
GENEVA	14	57	Clear	VIENNA	11	52	Rain
HELSINKI	6	43	Cloudy	WARSAW	3	37	Rain
ISTANBUL	15	59	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	20	68	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	16	60	Overcast	ZURICH	12	53	Cloudy
LISBON	21	70	Clear				
LONDON	16	61	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy				

†Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.

Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the day: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.		Other Funds	
(d) Boerbond	\$F 79.30	(w) Alexander Fund	\$F 74.34
(d) Boer Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) Boer Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
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(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Bond	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
(d) B. of Am. Div.	\$F 79.30	(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd. Inv.	\$F 74.34
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Trustco Int'l. Bd.	







